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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Plight of Lindbergh Gives Fresh Impetus To Anti-Crime Drive

National, State and Local Campaigns Get Under Way for Action

Bills Are Prepared For Next Congress

Agencies Everywhere Awake to Emergency—New York Particularly Active

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh with his little family from the United States to Great Britain is seen here as having given driving impetus to the campaign for legislation, national, state and local, to curb the criminal of every complexion.

When the New York Legislature meets next week, it will have before it soon after it convenes a program of anti-crime bills by John J. Bennett Jr., State Attorney General, made up in large part of measures which were introduced by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell (R.), of New York City, at the last session and which failed of passage.

Simultaneously, the national Congress will meet in Washington and soon after it convenes it will receive, in the form of bills, recommendations by the Senate Committee on Racketeering of which Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), of New York, is chairman.

Copeland Not Optimistic

Senator Copeland said today that he was not so optimistic as to believe that his committee's proposals would, even if enacted into law, stamp out crime he thought that at best they could serve only to reduce it. He held that the complete eradication of crime was not so simple a matter as some individuals and newspapers seemed to imagine.

Were it so simple, this would have been accomplished through the many bills formulated and passed by the Congress, he said. Not until the problem was attacked educationally would it be solved, he declared. It would start, he added, with the eradication of juvenile delinquency, since to stop crime, or to control it, it was necessary to start with the child.

This was seen as involving a big program of economic, social and governmental reform as all-embracing as the proposals contained in The Christian Science Monitor survey last year.

Would Erase State Lines

Robert Daru, who was special counsel to Senator Copeland's committee, was for wiping out by constitutional amendment, state and county lines in so far as the detection, apprehension and prosecution of all types of criminals were concerned, with the Federal Government empowered to go after them.

"This would, of course, necessitate taking the power from the local enforcement agencies," Mr. Daru said. "No compromise by way of permitting a joint or concurrent action by the local and federal authorities would be possible without putting 'buck-passing' on a national scale.

"Another suggestion which has been made from time to time and which likewise has been opposed because of a traditional theory is that we have a universal registration system such obtains in many countries abroad. For such a system this country is not yet ready, and in my opinion we need never go quite so far."

For Public Identification

"A law such as the Public Enemy Act is intended to have the effect of arming the police with the power of questioning suspicious persons as to their activities. However, this law has in practice proved abortive. I believe that an effective system could be put into operation with a minimum interference with 'personal rights' were the authorities given the power to require a person to identify himself at any time or place. In connection with this a voluntary registration and finger-print law could be passed to provide means for law-abiding citizens to do so.

"With a system and with the detection and prosecution of crime placed in the Federal Government, this country would be on a par with other countries and our crime record could then, and only then, be as good as the records of those countries which give the authorities the necessary tools with which to work.

Needle in a Haystack

"As matters now stand, the job of a policeman in the United States is to find a needle in a haystack when he is told to apprehend a person suspected of a crime.

"Worth considering at present however, and until a change of public opinion might make possible a change in the basic and fundamental theory of the division of jurisdiction for the enforcement of the criminal law is this suggestion: That detection and prosecution can be centralized on a state-wide basis. Having the matter in the hands of 48 authorities

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Progress Against Crime Is Reviewed

FIFTEEN months ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.

Today, America is taking stock of its crime conditions, following the withdrawal of Colonel Lindbergh and his family to England. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 15 months against crime and its causes.

Archaeology Finds Supporting Proof Of Old Testament

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Sir Charles Marston, British archaeologist, said today all his findings tend to corroborate the authenticity of the Old Testament.

Outstanding in the discoveries of Sir Charles, who is en route to Palestine, have been bits of pottery which disclose writing was common in Judah as long ago as 600 B. C., and in which actual reference to biblical incidents is made.

Letters Are Disclosed

"These writings," said Sir Charles, "appear to be letters from outposts to Joash, who is believed to have been captain of the guard at Lachish, and are in the form of reports. They show that writing was in general use in Judah before the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and the writing is as advanced as that of today.

"They go back to the time of Jehoikim, who was the last but two of the Kings of Judah, and are in the Phoenecian-Hebrew script, the same as those found in the Siloam Tunnel. The style, phraseology and spelling are the same as in the Hebrew Bible, and indicate that the Phoenecian-Hebrew scrips must have been the development of centuries. The authority on these discoveries is Professor Torczyner of the Hebrew Univeristy of Jerusalem.

Biblical Incidents

"The potsherds were found in the ruins of Lachish, under the burned strata left by Nebuchadnezzar, and three of them actually refer to biblical incidents, one dealing with Uriah, the prophet, as told in Jeremiah 26:20.

"The writing of the report on broken bits of pottery was, no doubt, because the runners could carry them more easily than if they were written on papyrus; in addition, the pottery could be smeared over, and if the runner was captured, a bit of broken clay in his possession was less likely to excite suspicion than a papyrus message."

Cotton Mills Win Freight Rate Victory

I.C.C. Equalizes Transportation Costs Between North and South

Boston Today—*also sees*—Demeter file bill barring re-election of Boston School Committeemen—Goodwin considering Curley ultimatum to drop labor activities or resign registrarship—Parole board deny responsibility for prison unrest—Cambridge residents unite in antinoise campaign.

***Rates*—N. E. Cotton Industry Wins Victory**

New England cotton makers today hailed an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling which gives them virtually even footing with the South in freight rates to principal western consuming points. This equalization — persistently sought since 1931 — is expected to give new impetus to mills in the New England area.

The comparative equalization, however, was effected by increasing rates for both sections. Typical example of what the change means is illustrated in the former rate between Atlanta and Chicago of 83 cents a hundred weight. The Boston-Chicago rate was 3 cents more, 86 cents. The new higher rate from Atlanta to Chicago will be 96 cents, and the Boston to Chicago rate will be 97 cents.

Because of the tremendous variation in weights of various finished goods it was difficult to forecast today just what this equalization might mean in tangible results to local manufacturers, but it was pointed out that the lower southern rates gave mills in that section an advantage of from $75 upward on car shipments, which, combined with 20 per cent lower wages in the South and more open all-year-round harbor conditions, gave the South a decided edge over New England.

The decision today climaxed four years of effort put forth by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Russell T. Fisher, secretary, said today. The controversy opened in 1931 when railroads announced they would seek to raise rates on cotton shipments.

At that time, efforts were extended to suspend the proposed advances. For 26 days during the summer of 1931 the I. C. C. held a hearing and listened to some 80 interested persons. The plea for equalization featured the hearings, and the present ruling is said to have been largely based on testimony given at that time.

***Schools*—Mackey Files $1956 Expense List**

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, Boston School Committeeman, today filed report of his expenditures during

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mayors Favor An Increase Of Federal Relief

Works Program Failure They Say Puts Too Much on Cities

Put Facts Face Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The continual difficulties of the Government's works-relief program have now taken the form of a demand from the mayors of the United States that relief spending be increased rather than decreased in the coming Congress.

The demand, made public by Paul V. Bettors, executive secretary of the United States Mayors' Conference, of which Mayor LaGuardia of New York is chairman, arises from the handicaps which have prevented the federal program from absorbing all able-bodied persons now on relief.

While the Administration now has 3,390,859 persons listed as employed under the works-relief program, it appears that a good third of these were not drawn directly from the relief rolls, and that therefore the rolls have not been reduced by anything like the figure promised by President Roosevelt through the summer and fall.

Burden Too Heavy

As the Government proceeds to throw the burden for the remaining relief rolls back on states and localities, the task becomes too heavy for them to bear, in the contention of the mayors' group.

The total number absorbed by the works-relief program does approach the 3,500,000 which President Roosevelt pledged, but there are many exceptions within the round figure.

Thus 195,000 are non-relief workers to start with; 458,000 are of undetermined status of whom 425,000 are in the CCC rather than coming directly off relief rolls. That reduces the 3,390,859 total to about 2,260,000. The latter number is presumably the sum of persons taken directly from relief under the works relief program with its $4,000,000,000.

Many Genuine Cases

There is much justification for most of the persons taken to swell out the number to near 3,500,000. It is claimed that most of them would have been on relief had they not been taken; the CCC is universally approved; and the genuine need of the vast majority of such cases is granted. But the fact remains that they did not come directly off existing relief rolls, and those rolls still remain as a burden upon local authorities.

As the PWA nonfederal projects come into operation, it is anticipated that even more breaches in the rule requiring employment from relief rolls will be made. There is also constant pressure for exceptions to take care of special cases.

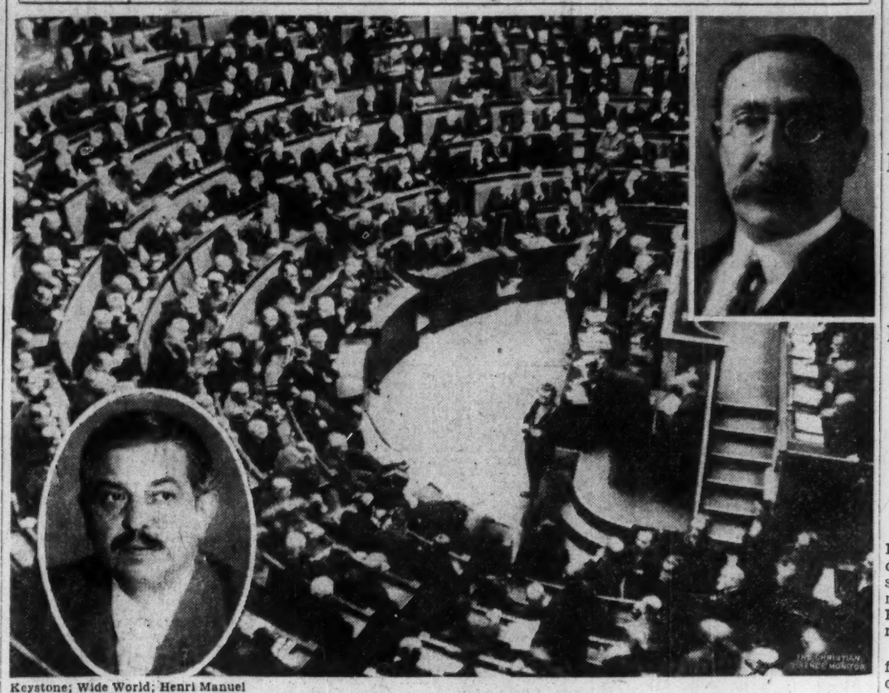
No One Is Blamed

No particular maladministration is involved, but the situation does not help local authorities grappling with their own unemployed.

In the case of project upon project, not enough able-bodied and capable workers could be found upon the relief rolls, particularly among those qualified to do specialized jobs. Projects are thus held back by real shortages of the kinds of labor required, while the relief rolls in other parts of the country continue in bloated mass.

The problem continues to challenge if not to confound, the relief administrators. The budget recommendation of President Roosevelt for relief needs will be the first indication of decision toward the plea of states and communities for further assistance in their relief task.

Deciding the Course of French Foreign Policy



Keystone; Wide World; Henri Manuel

British and Italian Ties Affected by Debates

General Scene in the French Chamber of Deputies Where Many Cabinets Have Fallen. At the Upper Right Is Léon Blum, Socialist Leader, Severe Critic of the Laval-Hoare Peace Plan for Ethiopia. The Premier, Pierre Laval (Lower Left) Battles to Keep France Out of War by Policy of Conciliation

Chamber Votes Confidence In Laval Cabinet

Parliament Surrounded by Mobile Guards and Paris Police

Crisis Averted

Reynaud Accuses Premier of Breaking Solid Bloc Against Germany

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Cabinet of Premier Laval today, 296 to 276.

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PARIS, Dec. 28—Premier Pierre Laval's Cabinet appeared shaken today as the Chamber of Deputies resumed its debate on the Government's policy to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian war from kindling a European conflagration.

However, criticism of M. Laval's foreign policy by Yvon Delbos, Radical Socialist floor leader, indicating a major part of that dominant party was turning against the Cabinet, was considered by political circles to place Edouard Herriot and the other five Radical Ministers in an awkward position, even if the Cabinet were sustained.

An adverse vote on the question of confidence would cause a ministerial crisis, with the resignation of Laval and his Cabinet.

Guards Around Chamber

Steel-helmeted Mobile Guards, with carbines swung on their shoulders, were held in readiness for possible disorders outside the Chamber of Deputies.

Small crowds which gathered outside the old Bourbon Palace, in which the Deputies meet, were kept moving by large forces of police, as the Mobile Guards posted themselves in the shelter of the near-by railroad station.

As the time for voting approaches, noise and excitement increased in the Chamber to such a point that the President was frequently forced to hold up the session in order to restore order.

Answers Critics

M. Laval, after listening to his critics, told the Chamber he had searched his conscience and "wondered what crime" he had committed "against peace and country."

He had just been accused of weakness and uncertainty in applying the League Covenant against Italy.

The Premier also had been charged with neglecting Franco-Russian relations and failing to protect Austria against Germany in order to "flirt with Hitler."

Doubt arose in Chamber lobbies that even the narrow vote of confidence would save the Laval Cabinet and permit the Premier to take up again the problem of peace between Italy and Ethiopia.

"Faithful to League"

M. Laval, seeking to refute every attack on him, outlined his actions to show that he "remained faithful to the (League) Covenant and all undertakings by France."

"Before hostilities started," he said, "I began my negotiations.

"I could have done nothing—like the other members of the League. But as far back as Sept. 10 in Geneva, we started negotiations with Hoare (Sir Samuel Hoare, former British foreign secretary) and Eden (Anthony Eden, who succeeded Hoare to that post in the British Cabinet)."

"We knew that our first effort for conciliation had failed," the Premier declared.

"We set to work to see what we could do next to organize collective security." M. Laval attempted to show that he had always worked closely with the British Ministers.

"In September," he said, "we examined what the situation would be if war started.

"We fully agreed on sanctions, but we decided not to apply any which would lead to a naval blockade or the closing of the Suez Canal."

American Action on Oil

M. Laval stressed his belief that an oil embargo would be really workable only if nations outside the League voted for similar action.

"We must await the decision of the American Congress before we can take such action," said the Premier.

He repeated the declaration he had made at Geneva that France's entire policy is based on the League of Nations.

"Every undertaking or accord or agreement that we signed will pass through Geneva," M. Laval asserted, citing the French agreement with the Little Entente and the Franco-Soviet pact for mutual assistance.

Pleading for the life of his cabinet, he told the Chamber he would consult it before agreeing to an oil embargo against Italy.

M. Laval said he and the British had renounced military sanctions, but "England had caused anxiety for certain Italian elements, particularly in Libya."

In Accord With Britain

Replying to the assertion of his opponents that he had "put brakes on" the application of sanctions against Italy, M. Laval declared France was in complete accord with Great Britain on the procedure to be followed.

"We discussed the same plan, including an arms embargo and financial measures," he said.

"The refusal to prohibit exportation of goods to Italy came from Britain.

"France's attitude in regard to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

U. S. and Philippines Both Face Vital Era

Problems of the New Philippines
Last of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

One fact is outstandingly true about the Philippines today: it is that the problem offers a challenge to both the islands and the United States for the next 10 years. This period will certainly be the most critical in their 37 years of joint history.

In every sense the future is undetermined. Even the Tydings-McDuffie Act charter which sets a timetable for Philippine independence, has been "amended" thrice already by other legislation—the sugar, coconut oil and cordage bills—and may easily be torn to pieces either by design or by events before the 10 years' transition period is over. Its senatorial sponsor has expressed deep misgivings, and in the very act of signing it President Roosevelt plainly indicated that in the economic provisions at least the bill was unsatisfactory.

Moreover, no Congress can legislate for its sovereign successors, and by 1941 when the export taxes on Philippine products are to go into effect, or by 1946 when full independence is scheduled, Congress in Washington and the National Assembly in Manila may have profoundly altered their views. It is hard to set the clock back, but easy to alter future plans.

In the last analysis, as it cannot be said too often, America's Philippine policy should be determined by its general Far Eastern policy—more particularly its approach to the whole Japanese question—and not by the protectionist desires of beet or cotton growers in the United States. The haphazard effects of the coconut oil excise tax—which resulted in admitting more and cheaper foreign oils rather than protecting cottonseed oil—should be a warning to American farming groups that their best interests are not always served by blindly restrictive legislation.

In a year or two, anyway, the energetic farm lobby in Washington may change its tune in the face of vanishing foreign markets. In that event, its attitude on the Philippines ought logically to undergo revision.

If it is true, therefore, that Philippine policy is still not settled, primarily in connection with general American policy for peace in the Pacific, then it is an imperative task for statesmen in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

TVA Gets Under Way On $29,000,000 Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUNTERSVILLE, Ala.—Work will begin shortly on "Guntersville Dam" at Cole's Bend Bar, nine miles below here, the next hydroelectric project of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It will cost $29,000,000 not counting the expense of a roadway across the top of the dam.

Carl A. Bock, assistant chief TVA engineer, in Knoxville, said the dam would have a length overall of 4000 feet, with two earth-fill sections on each side of the river, one measuring 1000 and the other 1300 feet. The section spanning the river will consist of a spillway 1240 feet long with a powerhouse placement 340 feet long.

The dam from foundation to crest will be 80 feet high, the navigation lock on the north bank 360 feet long, 60 feet wide with a single lift of 40 feet. The project will impound 240,000 acre feet of water, covering an area of 86 square miles, and improve navigation with a nine-foot channel to Hales Bar Dam, near Chattanooga, a distance of 82 miles.

Milne Confesses Kidnaping Himself As Publicity Stunt

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today Caleb J. Milne "kidnaped himself as a matter of publicity to help him get a job on the stage."

"He broke shortly after midnight," Mr. Hoover said, "and told us the whole story of how he had conceived the idea when he was in desperate financial straits and couldn't get a job."

The youth, grandson of a wealthy retired Pennsylvania textile manufacturer, was arrested by the federal agents at Mr. Hoover's direction, and held "somewhere in New York City."

Mr. Hoover said he probably would be arraigned before a United States Commissioner here during the day, after the United States District Attorney had reviewed the facts of the case and decided what charges may be brought.

Mr. Milne, who disappeared from his New York apartment on Dec. 14 and was found trussed five days later near Doylestown, Penna., was brought from his mother's home at Woodstock, N. Y., yesterday for what Mr. Hoover said was "routine questioning."

Birmingham Beautifies Roads Leading Into City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Workmen recently planted hundreds of shrubs, several hundred climbing roses and 30 dogwood trees near the crest of Red Mountain on the Birmingham-Montgomery Highway.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 28

Raw Materials—Free Access Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia — Unrestricted access for all nations to the colonial raw materials of the world was advocated by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State and foreign trade expert of the State Department, as an essential to world peace.

"Armies will move across international borders if trade does not," he said.

Mr. Sayre's speech at the Democratic Women's Luncheon Club was directed at the basic cause of the Italo-Ethiopian War and of any prospective wars. Expanding nations with dense populations do not emigrate to colonies in sufficient numbers to relieve the pressure at home, he said. What is needed, in his view, is nondiscriminatory access to colonial markets and equality of treatment for those desiring to live or do business within such areas.

Such a system of guaranteed raw material supplies is a really vital issue, he declared, in guaranteeing world peace.

Mr. Sayre grapples with basic war causes: Financial Page.

Laval—Puts Oil Embargo Up to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — Premier Laval faced what appeared to be the show-down on his foreign policy with this key phrase:

"You cannot say I compromised our relations with Great Britain."

The issue had been put to him squarely by Paul Reynaud of the Radical Socialists: "We have to choose between Italy, which has broken with the League Covenant, and Britain, the guardian of that Covenant." Obviously more than a majority of the Deputies had applauded this statement vigorously.

Premier Laval, as the debate approached a vote, attempted to show point by point how he had worked hand in glove with the British.

He then modified his stand of yesterday, which went far to commit him against an oil embargo. This time he said that an oil embargo would not work unless the non-League members, particularly the United States, participated. "We must await the decision of the American Congress," he said.

The debate continued, tensely.

Tense scenes as vote nears: Page 1.

Italy—Claims Proof of Charge Against Ethiopia

Geneva (AP) — Italy sent the League of Nations photographs of pieces of bullets found in the wounds of Italian soldiers, as proof of its accusation that the Ethiopians were using dumdum, or explosive, bullets. Statements which accompanied the photographs included reports from medical officers at the front in which the opinion was expressed that the wounds were caused by projectiles forbidden under international conventions.

Olympics—Favored by Collegiate Association

New York (AP) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association went on record in favor of American participation in the Olympic Games at Berlin next summer, and urged its constituent members to lend "generous financial support" to the American team.

Belgian Visit—Leopold in London Raises Rumors

London (AP) — King Leopold of the Belgians arrived here for what was described as a private visit. His presence in England revived rumors that he was attempting to mediate between Great Britain and Italy in the present Mediterranean situation, but an authoritative source said his visit was "without any political significance." This source expressed the belief that the rumor was based only on the fact that King Leopold's sister, Marie Jose, is the wife of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy.

Tariff War—Canada and Japan End Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo — The Japanese-Canadian trade war is over. The Japanese Cabinet removed the 50 per cent surtax on many Canadian goods, effective Jan. 1. Canada had largely met the Japanese demand for removing certain special trade restrictions imposed under the high-tariff Bennett regime, and also the 33⅓ per cent Canadian surtax on Japanese goods decreed as part of the trade war.

Japan benefits substantially from the new terms of trade: first, because Japan buys from Canada four times as much as it sells there, and was, therefore, in the best bargaining position; second, because the new Mackenzie King regime is devoted to loosening trade barriers.

As Canada sees agreement: Page 4.

Relief—Mayors Ask More From Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The United States Conference of Mayors wants more and not less relief spending from the Federal Government during the next year. Through the executive secretary, a plea was made that the President's work relief list of 3,390,800 persons had not reduced the local relief lists by anything like the extent anticipated. A good third of the relief job holders, it was said, were not taken from the relief rolls. Hence it is contended the relief burden remains too heavy for the local governments to bear.

The mayors dissent to the President's policy: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italians Face Guerrilla Attacks

Addis Ababa — The Ethiopian Government claimed capture of Abbi Addi, a town 25 miles west of the main northern lines, on Dec. 22, in direct contradiction to Italian bulletins of that date, which said that the Ethiopians had been repulsed and that an Italian victory had been won, the Associated Press reports. The Ethiopian spokesman

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Chile Sets Stage For All-America Labor Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 28 — Preparations for the American Labor Conference to open here on Jan. 2, are moving ahead rapidly. The Chilean foreign ministry is expediting its arrangements and everything points to a successful gathering.

The government is taking a keen interest in the reception arrangements, and, as Santiago is now on its vacation period, it is not anticipated that the hotels will be overcrowded or that there will be any extra demand on other accommodation. Valparaiso, the neighboring port, however, as well as its suburb, Viña del Mar, will be full up with summer visitors. Any recess in the conference will probably be taken advantage of to visit Valparaiso and Viña.

Geneva Co-operative

This American regional labor conference has assumed far more importance than was anticipated when Chile first made the proposal in Geneva. In the first place, the head office in Geneva is lending its most enthusiastic co-operation to make a success of this first American conference held under its auspices. Secondly, the United States is sending a strong delegation, headed by Miss Freida Miller and including the new Ambassador, Hoffman Philip. Thirdly, all American states, not excepting Canada, will be represented. The stage is set, therefore, for a most productive program of work in the most important sphere of international endeavor—improvement of labor conditions.

Paraguay and Bolivia, former foes, were among the first nations to accept the invitation to Santiago. Their delegations, as well as those from Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia and Equador are already on their way. The Foreign Ministry is now negotiating with the municipal authorities regarding the reception, accommodation and entertainment of these guests, as well as those from the remaining American countries. President Alessandri wishes everyone to take away pleasant memories of Pedro de Valdivia's city.

Deserves Explanation

The genesis of this regional conference deserves an explanation. The International Labor Office is closely connected with the League of Nations, but has a parallel organization of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Versailles Treaty. The office contains delegates from employers and workers, as well as from governments, and the governing body represents 12 states, of which eight are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world.

The main objective is to bring up the standard of labor in the less advanced states to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of conventions and recommendations. There already have been nearly 400 ratifications by governments of these labor conventions. South American legislatures have been among the vanguard in securing early ratifications.

Advanced Labor Laws

Chileans, who pride themselves on having some of the most advanced—and successful—labor laws in the world, have long been anxious to promote an American continental conference. An opportunity occurred last June. The Chilean delegate to Geneva brought up the idea before the governing body and proposed that Santiago should be the seat of such a gathering.

The proposal was warmly welcomed there, especially by New World representatives, and a few days later a plenary resolution was passed unanimously adopting the Chilean suggestion. This resolution revealed that the Chilean government had generously offered to bear a substantial proportion of the expenses of the Santiago conference.

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Boston Day . . . Rates, Schools, Goodwin, Parole . . .

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the November election. He placed the total at $1956. The position carries no salary.

Dr. Mackey was ordered to file his report a week ago by Wilfred T. Doyle, city clerk. Under the law he was supposed to file the report within 10 days after the Nov. 5 election. His failure to do so was discovered when a check of campaign expenses was begun following opening of the District Attorney William J. Foley's current investigation of school affairs.

It was reported that the campaign expense aspect was opened by rumors that a fund of $25,000 was raised among teachers and school employees to aid election of at least two members of the committee.

Apparently ready to go before the Grand Jury when it meets again Monday and ask for more indictments in the school case, the District Attorney did not question more prospective witnesses today. He did not appear at his office today, but announced last night he would go before the Grand Jury again Monday. Observers noted that since two men have already been indicted the District Attorney would have little reason to appear again before the body unless additional indictments were to be sought.

Conjecture was rife around Pemberton Square Courthouse and the City Hall today about what development might be expected next. It was noted that those with whom the District Attorney talked yesterday were primarily interested in the aspect of alleged offering the job of director of music for sale at a price of $2000.

A bill designed to reduce the possibilities of raising slush funds for school committee candidates was filed with the clerk of the House by Representative George H. Demeter today. It would make terms of members run concurrently with the Boston Mayoralty term and would prohibit re-election of members, just as the Mayor is barred from running for re-election.

Mr. Demeter said the bill was inspired by the present investigation.

Goodwin—Quit Labor Talk or Go, Curley Says

Frank A. Goodwin, who, as Registrar of Motor Vehicles, places many errant motorists on the drumhead, occupied a warm spot on it today himself. He was placed there by Governor Curley who yesterday flatly gave the Registrar his choice of ceasing efforts to assist the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen or resign his $6000 a year state position. Mr. Goodwin was trying to make up his mind which to do today.

He explained that he acted as unpaid adviser to 13,000 Brockton shoe workers who drove out the American Federation of Labor affiliate, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. This elicted complaints from labor.

"Why should I get involved with the American Federation of Labor?" asked Governor Curley and promptly summoned Mr. Goodwin to his office to hear the ultimatum.

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, political foe of the Governor, saw in the fight a prearranged maneuver. It would, he said, allow Governor Curley to get on the out with Mr. Goodwin who would then run for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, split the G. O. P. vote and make it easier for Governor Curley to step into the senatorial toga.

Such things, observers pointed out, have happened before. During the last gubernatorial contest, Mr. Goodwin ran on the Republican ticket and split the vote. Governor Curley, a Democrat, triumphed. After his inauguration, one of his first moves was to remove Morgan T. Ryan as Registrar and place Mr. Goodwin in the position.

Mr. Goodwin was displaced as Registrar by former Governor Fuller and as a member of the Boston Finance Commission by former Governor Ely.

Prisons—Revised Parole System Proposed

The members of the Governor's Executive Council today reflected upon evidence which they unearthed Friday during an inspection tour of Charlestown State Prison. Though officially noncommittal, individual members let it be known that a revised parole system may be in order to modernize Massachusetts penal institutions.

Monday they plan to visit the Concord Reformatory. If observations there support conclusions reached yesterday, the Legislature may be asked for laws that will bring parole into line with present conditions.

Part of the unrest which has brought about attempted prison escapes is attributed to despair on the part of inmates. They must now serve two-thirds of the sentence before release on parole. Insufficient distinctions have been made between good and bad prison conduct, it is charged. This attitude has kept model prisoners behind the bars long after prison officials have recommended release.

Relax the rigidity of parole regulations, make the penalty fit the prisoner, inspire good behavior through hope of release after reformation—these were suggested for making Massachusetts prisons places of correction rather than of punishment. Less than 3 per cent of prisoners paroled from the state institution during the past 15 years have been returned for another term, it was pointed out.

The State Board of Parole felt differently than did councilmen, however, for today Member P. Emmett Gavin denied responsibility for state prison unrest. Prisoners, he explained, are released when they are a good parole risk. While this may be hard on the inmates, Mr. Gavin went on to say that welfare of the community is more important than welfare of prisoners.

Decibels—They're Getting Too Numerous

Surplus decibels are bothering residents on Concord Avenue and Garden Street, Cambridge, but today they laid plans for eliminating these extra sound units. Through the newly organized Arsenal Square Noise Abatement Committee an active campaign has been outlined against the din—from street cars, automobile horns and trucks.

All of this came about through a recent increase in Cambridge noises. New highways have caused the rerouting of traffic through Harvard Square, explained Tracy Ryan, committee chairman. This, in turn, has meant heavy trucks bumping past hotels and apartment houses. Guests naturally have complained. In some cases they have moved. Thus the stray decibel must go. Thus the new committee.

Roosevelt—Cornelius Plaintiff in Damage Suit

The Roosevelts, America's first political family, have bobbed into Boston news columns again. This time it is Cornelius Van S., grandson of President Theodore. Today he is plaintiff in a $15,000 damage suit filed in Middlesex Superior Court against a Medford transportation company. Claim arose following an automobile collision in Shrewsbury last April.

Besides his damage suit Cornelius, an M. I. T. student, has other court business on hand. Recently he was charged with discharging an air pistol at automobiles from his dormitory window—a case which the Middlesex grand jury is to investigate next month.

Newsboys—Agassiz Village Group in Reunion

Last summer little Jimmy and his several hundred contemporaries who hawk papers and polish shoes on Boston streets revelled on several hundred acres of Maine timber and farm land, lived in a model camp named Agassiz Village and swam in a big lake to keep cool. Last night—once more back in the realm of more mundane city life—they met at a reunion banquet to talk it all over and to thank Mr. and Mrs. Maximillian Agassiz of Boston who donated the $100,000 property in Maine and thus made the newsboys outing possible.

The dinner was held in the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 10 Somerset Street. Present were many prominent Boston newspapermen and others interested in the work of the foundation. Honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz.

Some of the boys who were elected, last summer, to offices in the Agassiz Village city government described the pleasure the boys had found in caring for animals, hiking in the open and ridind on the merry-go-round which Harry E. Burroughs, head of the foundation, installed on the grounds. All admitted they have an eye cocked on the calendar and will be glad when it's June again.

Free Trip—Slogan Winner Takes Friend Husband Along

Everything was smiles down on Commonwealth Pier this morning as Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dous of Malden sailed for Jamaica on the Lady Rodney. The trip was a sort of belated Christmas present and the broadest smile was found on the face of Mr. Dous, who said the expedition wasn't costing him a cent, was a gift from his wife, in fact.

Mrs. Dous was equally happy. It was a free trip for her, too. A large Boston department store offered a prize of two free 19-day trips to the East Indies to the customer writing the best slogan for Christmas advertising. Mrs. Dous won.

Suits—Follow Ban On 'The Children's Hour'

Mayor Mansfield today had another lawsuit on his hands arising from his banning the play "The Children's Hour" from showing in Boston two weeks ago. Anne Revere, leading actress in the banned play, yesterday entered an action in New York City for $50,000 against the Mayor and city censor, Herbert L. McNary, charging them with slander and libel in alleged spoken and published comment in connection with the banning.

On Friday the Mayor and the city censor were sued for $250,000 damages by the producers of the play, The Children's Hour, Inc., and Herman Shumlin of New York. The plaintiffs charged the Mayor and censor with libel and slander against the play two weeks ago when after reviewing the play Mr. McNary advised the management not to present it in Boston.

In informed legal circles however it was held that an action in law by a member of a theatrical company might not hold. An actor or actress is merely a vehicle for drama and is not held to be slandered or libeled because of unfavorable comment on a play in which he is appearing. Were that the case almost any critic might be sued for an unfavorable review if the actors inferred that the comment was directed personally toward them.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist	Blue Room Echoes; string ensemble	"Melody Mart"; Mitchell's Orch.	Darbininkas Lithuanian musicale
5:15	Monitor Views News			
5:30	String ensemble	Record program;	Vincent Lopez and his orchestra	Hits and Encores; talks; records
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	"Emerald Gems"		
6:00	News; Supper Show	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:15	Hawaiian music	News; music	Sport Comment	News of Youth
6:30	News; features	Music; soloist	Soloist; quartet	Talk; vocal trio
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Religion in News	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	Happy Sisters	"Sports Review";	"Family on Tour";	News Service
7:15	Kay Fayre, songs	"Popeye" sketch	comedy; soloists	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel:	Edwin C. Hill;	Band concert;	Getting the News
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	Indian legend	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"El Chico" revue	"Your Hit Parade"; Al Goodman's Orchestra; soloists; trios	Harry Reser and his Eskimos; Block's Orchestra; vocal soloists	Soloist; organ
8:15	Boston Symphony			Velos-Yolanda Or.
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge			Red Thompkins &
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-			his orchestra
9:00	ductor	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra	Chicago Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau; Wallace	Minute Men: "Business Outl'k 1936"	Orchestra concert,
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Jackie		Dr. Fred'k Stock
10:00	cago; soloists and	Cooper; Allan	Raymond Paige's	and Eric Delamarter, conductors,
10:15	specialties	Jones; comedy	Orch.; soloists	from Orchestra
10:30	Enric Madriguera and	Strickland Gilli-	Talk, Rep. Fish Jr.	Hall; program
10:45	his orchestra	lan; soloists	Spotlight Revue	
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	commentator
11:15	Lally's Orchestra	Sports; records	Hockey report	Abe Lyman's Or.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Bernie and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church	Salt Lake City	"Preilicher Kabtzen"; sketch
12:15	amateurs; orchestra	Piano Club	Tabernacle Choir	
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail";	'East Side Karps':
12:45	Orchestra; Humper-	cago Round Table	From Liechtenstein	dramatic sketch
1:00	dinck's "Hansel and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	Gretel"; soloists	gypsy music	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30	National Youth Con-	"Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference: talk; music	walk interviews	So. American Or.	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Andres	Russ Morgan and	News Service	Augustine's Orch.;
2:15	Segovia; Helen Jep-	his orchestra	Romantic Cyclers	PattiChapin, songs
2:30	son; sketch; Benny	"Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	Boston Opera Club
2:45	Goodman's Orch.	walk interviews	So. American Or.	Orchestra concert
3:00	"Your English"	Walter Smith and	Sonata Recital:	New York Philharmonic - Symphony
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra	violin and piano	Orchestra; Otto
3:30	rymakers; music	Metropolitan Au-	Matinee Musicale	Klemperer, con-
3:45	Oriental Orchestra	ditions of the Air	Adrian O'Brien	ductor; John
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	The Widow's Son,'	Special program	Amans, flutist;
4:15	Harry W. Fosdick	dramatic sketch	with speaker and	Lawrence Gilman,
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	NBC vocalist	music	commentator
4:45	Miners Quartet	Network program	Rines's Orch.; vo-	
5:00	"Roses and Drums";	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloists	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	network drama	nade; variety	Kavelin's Orch.	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	Himber's Orch.	Cosmopolitans; or.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York	Soloists; organ	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Record program	Anson Weeks's Or.	"Smiling Ed";
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra	ice sketch	cott; orchestra	of Tremont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert Ripley; Ozzie	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	Church; sermon;
7:45	Nelson's Or.; soloist	News; music	company; orch.	
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	guest orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard, in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	"Unfinished Story"	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Charles Kullman,	McGinley's Orch.
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	tenor; chorus;	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	symphony orch.,	Michael Strange,
9:45	Mario Cozzi, songs	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	poems and music
10:00	Sunday Evening at	John Charles Thom-	Marriage Clinic:	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	as, baritone; sym-	dramatic sketches	his orchestra
10:30	Continental Varieties:	phony orchestra;	Freddie Rich's	'Notebook': variety
10:45	soloists; orchestra	E. Rapee, cond.	Penthouse Party	Special program

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida"; NBC Light Opera Co.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), American Educational Forum.
2:45 WNAC (WABC), Address, Dr. Karl T. Compton, pres., American Association for Advancement of Science.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over"; feminine forum; Emily Post; Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Frank Morgan in "The Queen's Husband."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Nelson Eddy, baritone; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: sketch; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "Outlook for Coming Session of Congress"; Speaker, Joseph W. Byrns.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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At the Copley

Eric Kalkhurst as Tay Lawton in "Ceiling Zero"

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

ONE of the few novelties of the Boston Symphony season was admitted to the program for the concerts of Dec. 27-28, in Symphony Hall, Boston. This was the Symphony No. 4 of Albert Roussel, which had its first American performance at the Friday afternoon concert.

Like all Roussel's compositions, the Fourth Symphony is deftly made. It is more notable for its form than for its substance. What is remarkable about it is not its material but the precision and the inventiveness of handling; its neatness, its charm, its wit, its elegance, its restraint—in short, its Gallic quality. For this is very French music. There is in it nothing too much. Everything is orderly, logical and well bred. The four movements, marked with the usual terms of performance, are worked out in the composer's individual style. The last, a Rondo, falls away perhaps a little, but that is traditional too. The performance was certainly all that the composer could have hoped for.

Roussel's symphony was the opening number of a program very oddly contrived. The other constituents were the Third Act of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera-ballet, "Mlada," arranged in concert form by its composer; the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert, and Ravel's "La Valse." Dr. Koussevitzky is undoubtedly one of the best program makers living; probably the best in America. But he can nod. What artistic theory will account for such an olla-podrida as that?

The Rimsky-Korsakoff item was played two years ago on a memorial program. But even if its presence on this program could be justified at all, which is doubtful, there surely is no good reason for giving it the place of honor. It is typical Rimskyan operatic scoring, bright hued and clever, but its musical content is negligible. Was it included to please a holiday audience, and, maybe, the Saturday evening radio listeners? The broadcasts of the Boston orchestra are only an hour long. Perhaps it is inevitable that that fact should affect the makeup of the programs, but we hope it will not be thought to necessitate many such programs as this.

The Schubert symphony received, as to its first movement, a rather mannered performance, and as to its second, an exquisitely poetic utterance—except for a slip in the brass which marred it badly. It is a grave question whether a conductor is justified in permitting third-string players to take solo passages, even in so simple an undertaking as the "Unfinished." These solo passages may not be difficult, but they still need to be played with the greatest expertness. The best is none too good, in any composition played by an orchestra of the standing of this one.

Ravel's choregraphic poem was brilliantly reported. L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and early Sunday morning, with lowest temperature 14 degrees to 18 degrees; becoming cloudy, probably snow Sunday afternoon or at night; not so cold Sunday; moderate to fresh northwest and northerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; continued cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, increasing cloudiness Sunday; continued cold.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday cloudy and slightly warmer, followed by snow in afternoon or night.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight; probably followed by snow and slightly warmer Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing over the south portion, and becoming variable; generally fair tonight. Sunday mostly cloudy followed by snow over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	2	Minneapolis	8	6
Bermuda	56	52	New Orleans	46	42
Chicago	12	12	New York	20	18
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	22	20
Helena	38	28	Philadelphia	20	18
Jacksonville	32	30	St. Louis	16	16
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	20	18
Miami	50	44			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 28.
B—Minimum, Dec. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:49 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet
Sunday, 1:26 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet
Light All Vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

R. I. State Prison Warden Removed On Negligence Charge

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the state division of jails and reformatories, last night, summarily relieved Ralph H. Walker of his duties as warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, Providence County Jail and Men's Reformatory.

Dr. Martin, in announcing the action, said it was because of Mr. Walker's "gross negligence of duty, particularly on Dec. 24," but he declined to say what form the negligence took.

Mr Walker has been warden five years. Dr. Martin is in personal charge of the prison, jail and reformatory until Deputy Warden Arthur C. Dunn returns to duty from his day off, the division chief announced.

Mr. Walker became warden of the Rhode Island State Prison Feb. 1, 1930, after having been warden of Vermont State Prison 16 years. He succeeded Charles E. Linscott, who resigned to become head of the Maine State Prison.

Mr. Dunn, the deputy warden, was named warden of the state prison to succeed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker said he was dismissed for leaving the prison for 45 minutes' Christmas Eve, at a time when the deputy warden also was absent. He admitted he had received a written order from Dr. Martin that both warden and deputy warden were not to be away from the prison at the same time.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY — "The Crusades." 2:40, 6:45, 9:10. "Pursuit." 1:40, 4:50, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and Frances Langford in "Collegiate." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: International Varieties.

EXETER—"In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers, 3:35, 6:25, 9:14. Also "Remember Last Night." 2:20, 5:10, 7:55, 10:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoons, "Night Before Christmas," "March of Time," "Feminine Invasion," "Paramount Pictorial," and "Happy Though Married," with Edgar Kennedy.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish," 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:55, 9:45. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor." 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"In Person," 1, 4:10, 7:10, 10:02, and "Peter Ibbetson," 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

MEMORIAL—"Sylvia Scarlett," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 10:29 a. m., 1:04, 3:16, 5:18, 7:32, 9:46. Dionne Quins in "Christmas Party."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" with Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon and others. Also "If You Could Only Cook." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Screen version of Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood." Fenway: 11:25 a. m., 1:57, 4:29, 7:01, 9:33. Paramount: 9:52 a. m., 12:40, 3:19, 6:07, 8:55. Also "Trouble in Toyland."

TREMONT—Greta Garbo in "Painted Veil." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:00. "The Richest Girl in the World." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Splendor." 2, 5, 8. Also "Transatlantic Tunnel." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

BOSTON—Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster in "Escape From Devil's Island." 10:50 a. m., 1:49, 4:48, 7:47, 10:36. Stage: "International Scandals," with Everett Marshall and Little Miss Babo.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

WEST END ERA CONCERT—Orchestra at Burrough's Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street. 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:45 train for Woburn. Walk about five miles around Horn Pond, Horn Pond Mt. and Indian Bowl.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Alice in Wonderland." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Music

JORDAN HALL—Peoples' Symphony concert, with Jeanne Behrend and Alexander Kelberine, piano soloists.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Serenade Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Also address on "What Shall We Do With Our Emotions?" by Dr. Abraham Myerson of Tufts College, Washington and Milk Streets. 3:30.

SOUTH END ERA CONCERT—Group U Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Morgan Memorial, 99 Shawmut Avenue. 4.

Other Events

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Enthusiasms Among the Lesser Known New Books" by Louis F. Ranlett. 3:30. Also dramatic scenes in costume, by Betty Butters and Henrietta O. Tighe. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Open forum on "It CAN Happen in America" with the Oxford Group Team. Open to public. 7:30.

Monday

HOTEL KENMORE—Regular meeting of the New England Women's Club. Talk on "Chinese Gardens" by Mrs. Frederick A. Cleveland. 2:30.

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Textile Workers Told to Build Up Unions in North

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—A warning that workers of New England would suffer greater industrial hardships than those encountered in the depression, unless "strong organizations were perfected," was sounded today by Horace A. Riviere, United Textile Workers of America official.

Mr. Riviere, international vice-president of the union, declared at a mass meeting of mill workers here, that "southern manufacturers were looking to the North, because they believe this district is a more fertile field for exploitation."

Shifting Locations

Asserting that unions in the South were developing rapidly, he said:

"One organizer recently told me that during an attempt to settle an industrial difference in a Virginia plant, he was told in no uncertain terms the plant would move north if the U. T. W. A. did not accept his program.

"This situation is the reverse of what conditions were a few years ago, when northern textile manufacturers were crying about southern competition.

Keeping Up With South

"Now we find that unless strong unions are perfected and maintained here, the workers below the Mason-Dixon line will be setting the high standards and the southern and northern manufacturers will be establishing themselves here to break them down."

He then declared that industry could not become stabilized with a strong manufacturers' organization and a weak labor organization. Further, he predicted the manufacturers would benefit themselves, if they would co-operate with workers.

Textile Union Club Of Woonsocket Not To Get Liquor Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—The Independent Textile Union Club of Woonsocket will be denied a permit to sell liquor and beer in its quarters when the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages completes testimony at the hearing of the union's appeal from the decision of the Woonsocket Police Commission today.

Mayor Toupin, unable to be present at the hearing yesterday and stating that he could not attend the final session today, sent a letter to the division declaring that the Independent Textile Union Club was a labor union and not a club within the meaning of the state liquor law and that the granting of a license to the club to sell liquor and beer would increase the possibility of violence in the event of strikes.

North Carolina Schools Get Guides to Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—High schools of North Carolina are receiving "Guides to Highway Safety" prepared by the Institute of Government and designed for use in these institutions in a systematic and continuous study of highway safety and accident prevention.

From the schools these Guidebooks will be taken into the homes of the State and given other channels of distribution to the end that they may be put into the hands of the people generally.

Insists on Eviction And Gets Wish—On Very Cold Day, too

HRATFORD, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Charles M. Naniko, of West Hartford, who insisted that he be evicted, got his wish—and on one of the winter's coldest days too.

Hundreds of spectators saw the proceedings yesterday as Deputy Sheriff George F. Roberts and his aides moved the furniture from the 10-room house Mr. Naniko had occupied on South Main Street.

When the deputy sheriff's job was completed, Mr. Naniko had the furniture hauled away on two moving vans.

And the story back of all this, the sheriff's office said, is that Mr. Naniko contended for several years after he bought the property that he did not have clear title.

Title searchers employed by him tried to assure Mr. Naniko that the title was good, but he asked the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, holder of a mortgage on the premises, to take back the property.

And when Mr. Naniko refused to meet interest charges, they did. Mr. Roberts said, "I pleaded with the man with tears in my eyes to move, but he wanted to be evicted and asked me to put him out."

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AAA Credited With Big Part In Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—A strong defense by Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, of the act under which his alphabetical bureau works, featured a joint session of the American Farm Economic Association and the American Statistical Association here yesterday.

The meeting was a part of a general conference of a dozen statistical, economic, taxation and marketing bodies, meeting simultaneously in three different hotels—the Commodore, the New Yorker and the Roosevelt—and will continue through Dec. 31.

"Present indications are that the farmers' gross income from productions in 1935 and from rental and benefit payments will exceed $8,000,000, as compared with $5,337,000,000 in 1932," Mr. Davis said. "Many persons agree that the AAA has fulfilled one of its objectives. It has helped increase the purchasing power of the farmers."

Sees National Effect

Mr. Davis stressed that while it was not possible to prove mathematically that the AAA had contributed to national as well as farm recovery, there were indications all along the line that it had. Improvement in consumer buying power in 1933 developed first in agricultural areas after farm incomes had begun to rise, he said. Then shipment of industrial goods to agricultural areas increased.

"There is a close correlation between the flow of income in the rural areas and the flow of rural business," he continued. "As farm buying power improved, rural buying increased, and sales of industrial products in rural areas increased proportionately more than in urban areas."

Reaches Three Conclusions

Mr. Davis said that three conclusions might be reached:

(1) That the redistribution of income in agriculture's favor neither increased nor decreased the total spending and had, therefore, no effect on industry other than to influence the choice of consumable goods; (2) that the AAA decreased the total spending, or, in other words, that recovery would have been further ahead had the proportion of the consumer's dollar spent for farm products been left unchanged, and (3) that the AAA had increased the total spending.

The Social Security Act came up for strong criticism by Dr. Eveline M. Burns of Columbia University, speaking before the American Economic Association at the New Yorker.

Burden Cost on Weakest

She held that the attempt in the act to provide certain preferential benefits to be financed closely by self-sustaining social insurance through taxes on employers and workers was unwise, since it placed the cost of providing security "on the weakest shoulders."

"Since there is a limit to the money that can be raised by such taxes without undesirable economic and social consequences," she said, "the scope of the preferential benefits is unduly limited, leaving an unwieldy residual relief problem."

Dr. Burns characterized the relief involved in the old-age annuities plan as "indefensible," and held that unemployment compensation should play a large part in the total unemployment relief situation, with benefits payable for more than 15 weeks.

Revolution in Business

N. S. B. Gras, professor of business history at Harvard University, speaking before the same group, described the changes which have occurred in business management as "a complete revolution."

After recalling how the very diversity of activities carried on by merchants formerly enabled them to achieve both security and profit, he described the effect of what he called the "industrial revolution" in forcing business men to specialize in a single field in order to succeed and indicated that the "recent control" of business by politicians might well bring the civil servant into dominance.

He voiced the hope that those civil servants "who have only academic experience should be kept out of positions of leadership in business."

"Their strength is in ideas and advice, and not in responsible executive decision," he declared.

Attacks New Deal

Dr. Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University, speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the Commodore Hotel, rapped new-deal policies, charging that President Roosevelt had played "the usual game of party politics." He voiced a plea for a "new and different spirit to dominate" the affairs of this country and urged that change be "cautiously" made in the Constitution, since its present form is "inadequate" to meet the needs of the economic system.

"I am one of those who believe that the Constitution of the United States as it now stands is inadequate to meet the requirements of governmental action that will be pressed heavily upon it within the next 10 or 20 years," Dr. McBain said. "I say this despite the sorry example of confused and haphazard control that has been given us by the New Deal and despite the fact that business is now rising in its might to demand that the Government lay off and let it alone.

Tugwell Discusses Control

Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, was among the speakers at the opening session of the joint conference yesterday and discussed rigid and flexible prices. Mr. Tugwell held that the price control would exist in one form or another henceforth, and that the chief question today was who would "sit on the throne" and exercise this control.

"Society in the form of large-scale management has already entered the sanctum sanctorum and sits on the throne within manipulating the threads of control," he said. "The only question, at this late date, is not whether these threads shall be locked away in an interference-proof chamber to regulate themselves by chance, but who it shall be who sits on that throne.

"Shall it be an influence which is sensitive to the consequences of interference and responsive ultimately to a public accounting or shall it be an influence which intends to use the social mechanism for its own purposes?"

Canada Forms Group For National Opera

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Dec. 28

CANADA yesterday became one of the very few nations in the world to have an exclusively national opera—with formation of the Canadian Grand Opera Association.

Braheen Urban, producer, announcing the association, said it would have an all-Canadian cast of principals and chorus. Success of three opera presentations last spring, he said, warranted the permanent organization.

Richard Hageman, former conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, the Los Angeles Opera, and musical director of the Chicago Civic Opera, will direct the Canadian group.

North Carolina Schools Lose Accredited Ranking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Forty-seven North Carolina high schools, including two at Raleigh, have been dropped from the accredited list by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This leaves the State with only 34 high schools on the accredited list, less than any other southern state. Curtailment of the former nine months' term to eight is held responsible for the shrinkage.

In connection with the announcement, made from the office of the State superintendent of public instruction, it was stated that Texas has 217 accredited high schools; Louisiana, 137; Kentucky, 152; Georgia, 123; Florida, 109; Tennessee, 92; Virginia, 88; Mississippi, 78; and South Carolina, 57.

World's Biggest Insect Found in Kansas Fossils

Protodonata, that's what zoologists call primitive dragon fly, was two and a half feet long when it used to buzz across prairies in Permian times, 150,000,000 years ago.

Nothing Small About These Early Insects

Above—Part of Specimen of Large Insect Wing Uncovered Among the Fossils at Elmo, Kan. Below—Dr. F. M. Carpenter, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology Who Unearthed the Giant Primitive Dragon Fly

The world's largest insect, a primitive dragonfly two and a half feet long, has been uncovered as a fossil near Elmo, Kan., by Dr. Frank M. Carpenter of Harvard University.

The giant insect has been classed as a member of the Protodonata or "earliest dragonflies." In Permian times, 150,000,000 years ago, it buzzed up and down Kansas brooks until one day it settled on limeaceous mud and became bogged. Other mud settling on top covered this ancestor of the modern "darning needle" or "flying dragon." The rock in solidifying was so fine grained it left a perfect pattern of the insect, though Dr. Carpenter was able to find only a part of one wing.

Period of Change

This was sufficient, however, to tell him when the dragonfly lived, to what order it belongs, and how large it was. The Permian Period was one in which great changes took place on earth. Mountains were raised and the great tree-fern forests of Carboniferous times were changed into coal beds. Fish, amphibians and primitive reptiles constituted the animal life.

The newly discovered Protodonata would look more like a model airplane or an oversized gull that he would a "dragon-fly" if he were on the wing today.

Like present day dragon-flies, these ancient species were among the swiftest of winged insects.

With their long thin bodies and tremendous wings they were the most powerful creatures in the air, complete masters of the atmosphere. No birds were to fly yet, for these did not come until nearly 100,000,000 years later. Mammals were still unknown and 50,000 to 75,000 years were to elapse before the giant lizzards or "Dinosaurs" prowled the earth.

Elusive Insects

Those who have tried to capture modern dragon-flies with an insect net understand what a job it is, unless the entomologist knows from past experience what he is about. Almost lazily they skim up and down brooks with the "bugologist" sweeping his net to meet them head on.

But just as capture seems certain, an upward, downward or sideward dodge takes place so quickly the eye cannot follow it and the graceful pilot continues on his merry way. The only way to beat this dodger is to sweep the net in the direction the insect is traveling—to attack from the rear, where no eyes can warn it of danger.

Harvard expeditions have found more than 8000 fossil insects in these limestone beds of Kansas. Yet this figure is small when compared with the total of all fossils recovered.

Left Its Imprint

Though insects as a rule are poorly preserved due to the lack of hard parts like bones or woody stem, this particular hexapod left an excellent record. The veins, and every minute detail are found to have left their marks in the rock, though the actual insect has long since disappeared.

The second largest insect ever found was dug up in northern France about 50 years ago. It was a member of an allied order of insects called Meganeura. This creature was even older than the Harvard specimen, dating back to the Carboniferous period, which came just before the Permian.

Frank I. Dorr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 28—Frank I. Dorr, who passed on here yesterday, was known as one of Boston's outstanding merchants. He was president and treasurer of Raymond's, Inc., and was a sponsor of that store's unique advertising methods, using country characters and speech.

He was noted for the kind and considerate treatment of his employees whom he allowed to be referred to in only two ways, "his family" or "fellers and girls."

Mr. Dorr very early in his business career inaugurated the policy that the "customer is always right," and no employee was ever allowed to make the slightest effort to "sell" a customer. People were invited to come in, look around, ask questions, and buy if they liked what they saw.

The informality and simplicity of Mr. Dorr's merchandising were carried on in his business life and he could number among his friends most of the New England leaders. Today both Governor Curley of Massachusetts and Governor Brann of Maine issued statements extolling his service to and place in the New England community.

Dry Law to Be Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Whiskey salesmen transporting samples through dry territory—in North Carolina are subject to arrest on the charge of violating the prohibition law, if the decision of Judge Ben Whiting, of Charlotte, holds good. The case in question involves a liquor agent who was on his way to Columba, S. C., from Louisville, Ky. He stopped in Charlotte, and police found 720 bottles, each containing one-tenth of a pint of whiskey, in his automobile. Judge Whiting decided the man was guilty of illegal possession, taxed him with the costs in the case and ordered his automobile confiscated under the state law. The defendant appealed.

Uruguay Pioneers Anti-Red Protest In South America

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government decree breaking diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and declaring "all America was menaced by violence" indicated today a movement for a South American united front against Communism.

The decree, signed by President Terra and his entire cabinet, set forth accusations that Montevideo was the headquarters for Communists plotting continent-wide uprisings.

The charges were issued late yesterday after Soviet Minister Alexander Minkin and his staff were handed their passports and the Uruguayan Chargé d'Affaires was recalled from Moscow.

The decree, quoting Brazilian charges that the abortive November rebellions there were "Soviet-Government instigated and aided by Communist elements," with the Montevideo Legation as intermediary, asserted that "Brazil asked our aid."

Informed sources interpreted this to mean that Brazil would send communications to other South American nations, asking their cooperation also for repression of Communism.

Indications of a movement for such a united front already had arisen when Argentina offered Brazil its full co-operation after the November uprisings were crushed by the loyal army.

Soviet Minister Minkin issued a written declaration, asserting "the Government's resolution absolutely surprised me."

"Our legation never had relations with happenings in South American countries," the minister protested.

He asserted he awaited instructions from Moscow before leaving Montevideo.

Uruguay, the only South American nation to recognize Russia since the Bolshevik revolution, took this action in 1926, but the legation had been established only two years ago. Relations were disrupted on three charges:

1. That the recent Congress of the Third Internationale in Moscow agreed to push a communistic drive throughout South America, with Communists involved in the Brazilian uprising.

2. That the Soviet Legation remitted checks for large sums to unidentified recipients, "providing foundation" for a presumption that the legation actively aided Communist plans.

3. That there was a direct connection between the Third Internationale and the Soviet Government.

The decree said Uruguay was convinced it was necessary to break relations with Moscow, therefore, "not only as an act of international solidarity, but also in safeguard of internal tranquillity, by halting the activities of the Soviet Legation among us until inquietudes disappear."

The Uruguayan communication disclosed for the first time the forcefulness of the Brazilian request that this nation act to halt the alleged flow of Communist agitation, centered in Montevideo, immediately upon the outbreak of the November revolt.

This, together, with similar charges brought by Chile after the agrarian revolt in the south of that nation in 1934, delivered a definite setback to any prospects that South American nations in general would recognize Soviet Russia.

Ecuador Refuses Peruvian World Court Suggestion

QUITO, Ecuador, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ecuador announced refusal today of an invitation by Peru to submit their long-standing border controversy to the Hague Court of International Justice.

The foreign ministry gave as a reason that a protocol signed in 1924 fixed Washington as the place for such negotiations. Ecuador suggested that the President of the United States be asked to appoint a commission of scientists to fix the frontier. (The action followed reports in the Ecuadorean press that Peru had increased its military forces along the frontier.)

Dearborn Ford Plant at Work

DEARBORN, Mich.—The new hot strip steel mill at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge Plant at Dearborn, Mich., is now in production, marking completion of a major phase of a $37,000,000 expansion and modernization program, it is announced at the Ford home offices. Engineers are now engaged in tuning up the new cold steel finishing mill. When both mills are fully in production, the Detroit area steel production capacity will be increased by 1500 tons a day, or 25 per cent. The mills are capable of turning out a supply of steel sufficient for the production of 3000 cars a day.

Laval Defends Policy Amid Tense Scenes

(Continued from Page 1)

sanctions has always been loyal and frank.

"You cannot say I compromised our relations with Great Britain."

Recalling his agreement to aid the British fleet if it were attacked, the Premier declared his policy was based on consultation between the French and British naval staff.

"I can accept insults for myself, but not for France," M. Laval told his critics, drawing wild applause from the Rightist benches.

Laval Skilled in Persuasion

Some informed sources said if the Premier secured only a small majority in a vote of confidence, he might resign after the Parliamnt vote.

Many Cabinet critics appeared to fear an overthrow of the Government would precipitate an internal economic and political crisis, checking M. Laval's efforts to maintain the gold standard franc and to quiet domestic political rivalries.

Political observers, furthermore, found none ready to step immediately into the Premier's uncomfortable position.

Much depended, for the final outcome, on M. Laval's own work in the lobbies, where he is an expert of long experience, while the flood of oratory flowed over the floor of the Chamber.

Bitterness in Debate

A score or more Deputy speakers intended to take the stand in this second day of the foreign policy debate, with replies expected from M. Laval himself.

The number of speakers and the bitterness of the debate, which broke up in an uproar late yesterday and nearly brought the deputies to blows, made it unlikely that a vote would be reached before the evening.

The deputies had before them M. Laval's defense of the much-criticized proposals for peace in Ethiopia through concessions to the adjudged Italian aggressors which he drew up with Sir Samuel Hoare, and which caused the British Foreign Secretary's resignation while the plan was discarded in Geneva and repudiated in London.

Pressure on Laval

Moderate Deputies joined the Leftists in urging that M. Laval take a "clear stand" for application of League of Nations pressure against Italy.

Ernst Pezet answered an argument that the French were unwilling to fight for any other country by saying they knew they might have to go to war, even if France were not attacked.

"Our country, because of permanent causes of war in Central Europe, perhaps will be forced to fight for Czechoslovakia against Hungary," M. Pezet said in the renewed debate.

Another moderate Deputy, Jean Lecour Grandmaison, criticized the Government's opposition to qualitative limitation of navies at the London international conference, to be resumed next month in search of an agreement to replace the expiring Washington and London naval limitations treaties.

This Deputy urged M. Laval's Government to support the British proposal to fix naval quotas for a definite period.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 28—The most significant speech of yesterday's debate was that of Paul Reynaud, a moderate conservative Deputy, who severely attacked M. Laval's handling of the Ethiopian situation and received rousing cheers from all sides of the Chamber.

M. Reynaud built up his arguments to show that M. Laval had been playing directly into the hands of Germany by alienating British sympathy and leaving France isolated.

The speaker went on to show how the weight of public opinion in Britain, and not reasons of imperial interest, had brought about the downfall of Sir Samuel Hoare and endangered the whole cabinet, and warned France of the danger of ranging that powerful influence in opposition to itself.

M. Reynaud strongly urged that France's future safety lay with the League as the great bulwark against aggression, adding: "We have to choose between Italy, which is in rupture with the covenant, and Britain, its guardian."

Drive to Preserve Old Houses Starts In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28—Connecticut's wealth of historic architecture now has a guard to protect it against further destruction and also against loss by purchase from without the state, in a society organized to preserve ancient buildings.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has been appointed honorary chairman of the group, which goes by the name of the Connecticut Association, and members have laid plans to preserve some of the 200 old houses which they estimate are lost each year in various ways. They also plan to accept gifts of such structures, and will undertake their care.

The idea of the society came to fruition largely through the efforts of George Coffing Warner, a Salisbury lawyer.

Besides conservation efforts, the Connecticut Association expects to prevent the mutilation of old houses. It is encouraging owners to make no changes or alterations without securing the advice of persons who are familiar with early American architecture and sympathetic with its intentions.

Arizona Cities Honored For 'No Road Fatalities'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOBE, Ariz.—Both Globe and its "twin city" of Miami, six miles west, are rejoicing over the receipt of Honor Roll certificates from the National Safety Council, certifying that there was not a single fatal automobile accident last year within their corporate limits.

Globe hopes for another such certificate, for she has passed through more than 10 months of 1935 without a motorcar fatality.

Traffic signs of high visibility and strict enforcement of speed limits are cited by officers of both Globe and Miami as principal reasons for their excellent records.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

said that 20 Italian officers and many native troops were slain and that 100 native Italian troops were captured.

Rome— News from the Ethiopian fronts, especially the northern, have not occasioned any rejoicing here. The tightening of Ethiopian guerrilla attacks has apparently not involved large numbers, but has shown how hazardous is a wide, fan-shaped front, penetrating deeply into an enemy country.

Massaua, Eritrea— Italy's Red Sea fleet, with a royal commander on the flagship bridge, has completed maneuvers which are reported designed to make it ready for "any eventuality." The fleet was described as the most powerful Italy has ever concentrated in these waters, and is commanded by the Duke of Spoleto, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, who arrived only recently from Italy.

Air Pacts—Britain Favors Collective Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— Britain is not expected to turn away from France and conduct exclusive negotiations with Germany for an air pact. On the contrary, it is believed here, in the face of rumors to the contrary, that Britain is much more disposed to act collectively with France and the League today than heretofore, due to the remarkable strength of British public opinion for collective security. These statements of position were made by informed persons as a result of the report in Paris that Britain was about to negotiate more arms agreements with Germany in despair at the Laval foreign policy. The report was thought to have been politically inspired against Premier Laval.

MacDonalds—Groomed for British By-Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is expected to run for Parliament as the Government's candidate to fill a vacancy in the Scottish Universities' representation. He now holds the post of Lord President of the Council in the Cabinet, without a seat in the House of Commons, having lost his place in the general elections.

Meanwhile, his similarly defeated son, Malcolm, Secretary for Dominions, has signified his willingness to run from Ross and Cromarty, if invited. Results of both by-elections would be known late in February.

Youth Movements Born of Despair, Toronto Club Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While expressing the firm belief that democracy will survive, Arthur E. Morgan, principal of McGill University, in a recent address here before the Canadian Club warned his listeners of the dangers of democracy, which are greater now than ever before. British peoples must move forward with a sanity and wisdom which prevents people from accepting strange political gods.

Present European youth movements have been born of despair, and are only a blind attempt by youth to recover its self-respect, he declared. These young people, born into an atmosphere of despair and hopelessness, believing that only a change from old social, economic and political customs will restore their self-respect, are even willing to barter their freedom and live under a dictator so that they may once again have hope and equilibrium.

In Canada, as in British possessions everywhere, Mr. Morgan said that the preservation of democracy is largely a question of stability. The older generation realizes how great the struggle for freedom has been, and how much its loss would mean.

Warm Days Speed Up Glaciers, Students Say

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Glaciers move fast on clear warm days and sulk when it rains.

Variations in their speeds, from hour to hour, observed by a Harvard-Dartmouth-Crillon expedition under Bradford Washburn were reported to the Geological Society of America.

It was definitely determined, he said, that a glacier moves nearly twice as fast in clear, warm weather as in cold, dark cloudy weather with rain. On a clear day the glacier moves two feet in 24 hours. During some hours almost a complete stop of motion was observed by the expedition.

A new idea of the shape of the glacier which once covered the northeastern United States was reported by Kirk Bryan.

Instead of being a single wall of ice from southern Massachusetts to New York, as formerly supposed, the ice thrust long lobes southward. One of these icy paws covered the Connecticut valley and ground out Long Island Sound.

Another one came south and dug Cape Cod Bay and outside of Cape Cod. The evidence for this is in the layers of soil laid down by the glaciers.

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To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
President Jackson	Victoria, Jan. 4	Dec. 30, 4:00 pm	Dec. 30, 7:30 pm
Luriline	San Pedro, Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 4:00 pm	Dec. 31, 7:30 pm
President Lincoln	San Francisco, Jan. 11	Jan. 6, 4:00 pm	Jan. 6, 7:30 pm

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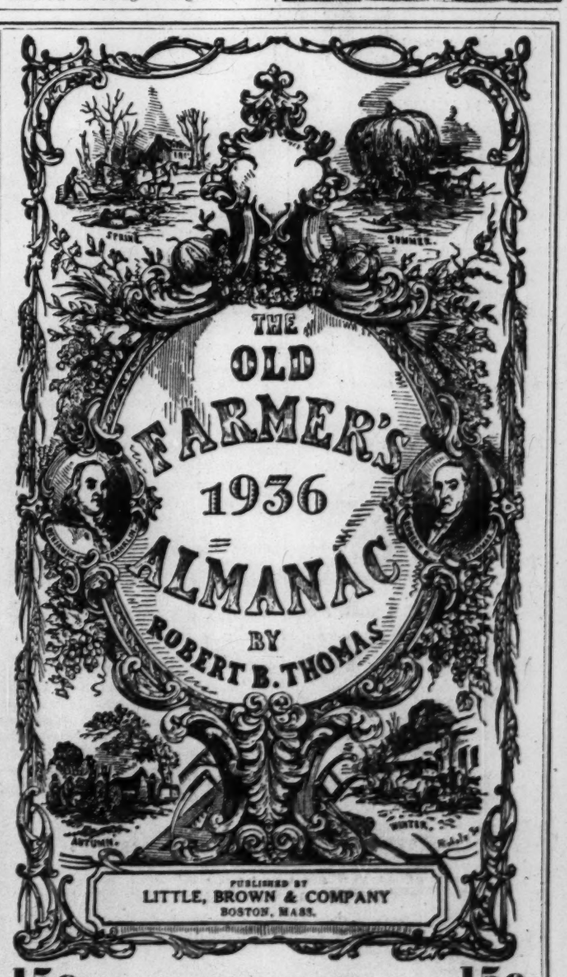

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U. S. and Philippines Both Face Vital Era

(Continued from Page 1)

islands and the United States, and for interested public opinion to begin their re-examination of the whole question. Such an examination can best start by getting back to fundamentals: by outlining true Philippine and American objectives.

Justice Comes First

The first objective is justice to the Philippine people. When the United States took the islands, most of the Filipinos who knew what was going on at all understood that they were to receive their freedom, as the Cubans did. By the narrowest of margins in the United States Senate they failed to get independence—by a margin determined through an admittedly mistaken political maneuver of William Jennings Bryan. But the terms under which the islands were taken were based on a pledge of self-government, which has been renewed subsequently by every American President.

There is a difference between self-government and independence, and equally a difference between independence and liberty. Americans in the islands quite sincerely tell you:

They Ought to Know

"The Filipinos do not really want independence. They do not understand what it means. They cannot govern themselves. It would be much better for us to go on governing them."

Such observers have had long experience in the islands, and it would be presumptuous flatly to challenge their statement. But it is undeniable that—for whatever reasons—the Philippine demand for independence had reached an overwhelming stridency; that for whatever reasons the vote in adopting the new Constitution was a landslide. People who traveled in the islands in, say, 1929 know with what bitterness the United States then was regarded for not giving the islands independence, and they know with what gratitude Americans are received in 1935.

Must Learn Responsibility

Moreover, the islands are in a sense like a young man who has reached the age of 21. Probably his parents would still be able to make his decisions more wisely than the youth. In their eyes he is not qualified for independence, "doesn't know his own mind." Yet it is a precept of wise parenthood to let youth learn its own lessons, make its own decisions and gradually grow to make them wisely.

A great many painful lessons are undeniably ahead of the Philippine nation; that is the way with all nations. Apprehension of some of these bumps may bring about a change in Philippine objectives, may persuade the people who have clamored and still clamor for independence to ask protection under the American wing. When that time comes, and before it does, we will all have to consider the second basic objective, which is justice to the American people.

Test of National Policy

The question is whether the United States is prepared to bear a continued responsibility in the western Pacific. Enlightened self-interest is the only test of national policy.

In the trough of the depression, the American people adopted the economically restrictive and politically isolationist bill for Philippine independence. They also pushed up by manipulation the prices of farm products, and restricted their output, so that their export markets dwindled.

At the the same time, through Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, they promoted a policy of reciprocal trade treaties which was basically inconsistent with the self-containment aspects of farm and industrial price-boosting. They were facing two ways.

Must Unite on Pacific Policy

In the political field in the Far East the United States withdrew from the policy of note writing to Japan, but recognized Russia. They announced isolation from foreign political entanglements and voted Philippine independence, but promoted an air line across the Pacific and planned air bases in the Aleutians. They sent their retired chief of staff, General Douglas MacArthur, to Manila to work out a system of national defense.

All of which indicates that the American people have not yet made up their minds on Pacific policy, indeed that they have not given the matter serious and deep attention. They have been too busy at home. Yet by now it is imperatively clear that a more broadly defined Pacific policy is necessary. Only as a part of that policy can the Philippine problem be adequately and wisely handled.

Keeping It In the Family

Now, if the American people decide—as a result of their unhappy experiments with price-boosting—that it is better to return as fast as possible to a system of world trade they will probably decide that trade with the Philippines, based on reciprocity, is just as good as laboriously extracted trade with some foreign country.

The first stage of a broad Pacific policy, therefore, could be economic, and founded on mutual exchange of essential products, not only between the Philippines and the United States, but with Japan as well. The long-headed businessmen who control Japan's foreign trade offensive know that they can sell no more than they buy. They have also shown awareness of their dependence upon the willingness of other nations to admit their goods. That is a key to future policy with Japan.

Key to Philippine Relations

It is also a key to American-Philippine relations, which are most clearly viewed in their economic aspects. Opportunity is speedily to be furnished to draft such a policy when the joint Philippine-American trade committee gets to work early in 1936. It may be wise, however, not to re-produce too extreme Philippine dependence upon the American free-trade market. For 25 years this has produced an unbalanced Philippine economy, although a profitable one. It would probably be better to strike a balance between the American market and the world market for the Philippines. This may mean lean work for the sugar industry for some years, and forced diversification of Philippine crops, but the final results would undeniably be stable and rewarding.

Facing Japanese Problem

As for Far Eastern politics, that depends upon how far the American people will go in tackling the Japanese problem fully and candidly. Merely to shut ourselves behind a wall of battleships and landing fields is no solution. Just to write a neutralization treaty covering the Philippines is no solution. To send diplomatic notes is the least reasonable of all solutions.

Frank and candid recognition of one another's legitimate world objectives is the beginning of a solution. Nobody can deny that Japan needs relief for its population pressure, and access to raw materials. Nobody can deny that Japan is one of the world's most efficient industrial nations, with an efficiency based not on coolie labor but upon better organization and regimentation, and an infallible skill in copying.

Not a Fighting Matter

To "fight" Japan is the most ridiculous suggestion of all, for in the end it would be necessary to write a peace treaty, and lasting peace could only be based on justice to the Japanese people which they would be prepared to accept and build upon. Therefore why not begin with justice and leave the fighting out?

On the surface, talk of giving justice to Japan, and to the Philippines, and all the rest of it, sounds like further "entanglements."

But which is more entangling, a situation under which the Philippines through economic chaos suffer political collapse, followed by Japanese intervention, and the subsequent involvement of the United States, or a situation under which the Philippines enjoy economic stability, and Japan has no excuse to intervene?

Trade Reciprocity Needed

To attain this degree of stability in the Philippines, it is first necessary to work out trade reciprocity. That is relatively simple. The argument that the islands should be given a taste of economic hard times, so that they will ask for dominion status, is rather cynical but may not be altogether unreasonable.

It might be well to go slowly with trade reciprocity, watching how the Philippine experiment in self-government is proceeding, until Philippine wishes are more definitely ascertainable. Perhaps in two or three years, the island Government will itself petition for a reconsidered policy.

The Burden of Dominion

At that time, if events shape as they now appear, the United States will be asked to accept responsibility something like dominion status. That may seem to be a heavy burden, particularly if Washington has no more authority to control Manila than London has over Ottawa. It is responsibility without authority.

But would not the responsibility of a potentially chaotic Philippines, and a correspondingly unstable and inflammable Far East, be even heavier? Such a dark cloud would keep the Pacific Coast in continual apprehension, and hopes for American foreign trade in Asia would be low. In short, the Middle West, as well as the Far East, would feel the bad effects.

Must Hoe Own Row

Meanwhile, the Philippine Commonwealth must hoe its own row. Such intervention as now comes from the United States, as in the case of General MacArthur, is of a somewhat uncertain nature. Their problems, as earlier articles have brought out, are difficult indeed: the Japanese colony, the land question and peonage; domestic order and probity in government, economic readjustment.

Struggling, as a people desirous of political maturity should, with these problems, the Filipinos must make their decision about the future: is it to be absolute independence with all the penalties or self-government with dominion status?

And the American people must choose between the isolationist type of involuntary involvement and shouldering of responsibilities which will avoid involvement.

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Lippmann Denounces Press Tyranny

Editorial comment on the Lindbergh removal to England is generally agreed in expressing disapproval of the yellow-press methods and other conditions that led to this situation. Seizing on possible constructive effects the incident may have on the United States, many editors here and abroad advocate action to remove causes leading to the Lindbergh decision. An illuminating copyrighted article on this subject by Walter Lippmann is published today in the New York Herald Tribune, excerpts from which are reprinted below by special permission.

By Walter Lippmann

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It has often been said that Colonel Lindbergh has stimulated publicity by his efforts to avoid it. . . .

It may be that a shrewd and worldly manipulator of the arts of publicity would have known how to satisfy and quench the popular interest. There have been many before him who became spectacularly famous and then, whether they liked it or not, passed into obscurity. That anyone can deliberately pass into obscurity is not so certain. But if it could have been done, Colonel Lindbergh has not known how to do it. Why should he have known? Why should he have known not merely how to fly the Atlantic but also how to outwit the tabloid press? . . .

Triumph Turns Sour

For Colonel Lindbergh the sweet taste of triumphant achievement has become sour in its mouth. This is not at bottom the work of the criminal who murdered his son or of the gangsters and cranks who have threatened him and his family. The Lindberghs have known how to bear all that with far more than ordinary composure. But they could not continue to bear, and no family could have borne, the ingenious, ruthless and unending inquisition which commercialized pandering to the curiosity of the mob has laid upon their private lives. They have been the objects of a pitiless hunt. Nothing, it seems, was left undone which might dredge out of the slime of animal passion all imaginable varieties of lunatic envy and resentment and lust against their fame, their fortune and their happiness. . . .

Hint of Their Scope

Few of the details have been disclosed. But one can gauge the character of them from the latest incident which involved nothing less than pushing off the road the automobile in which their child was returning from school in order that he could be photographed for a newspaper. That is only one in a series of such assaults which has included attempts at forcible entry into their home, attempts to bribe servants and tradesmen, even trained nurses and hospital attendants.

Whether they wanted to take a walk on the street, or go to the theater, or into a shop, they have had to be alert. They have had to disguise themselves, to take elaborate precautions when they wished to do the most ordinary things, never knowing when some brazen photographer or reporter, or some criminal or crank excited by yellow publicity, was lurking in ambush to jump out at them.

Few Hours of Privacy

It has seemed at times as if they could never be safe and at peace except when they were flying dangerously and by themselves over the great oceans and the waste places of the earth.

The Lindberghs, let it be said squarely, are refugees from the tyranny of yellow journalism. They have fled to England to escape it, and in fleeing they have made their resounding protest. They have been denied their human, their inalienable right to privacy. And in their protest they speak for the conscience of all civilized men.

The Lindberghs are the immediate victims of criminals, cranks and journalistic panderers, but finally they are the victims of our failure to have made dominant in the moral tradition of this country the ancient wisdom of the humanists—that excess is the essential characteristic of vice and that in all truth, beauty and goodness there is proportion, moderation and restraint.

An Individual Question

Thus a journalist who respects his own liberties will respect the liberties of others, knowing that on any other terms his freedom will become a tyranny to his fellow men. There is no shorter cut than this to a remedy for the condition which drove the Lindberghs away.

It cannot be remedied by catching a villain, by passing new laws, by excited declamation on the front pages of the newspapers. It can be remedied only by a change of the public philosophy, by acquiring the conviction that such things as the Lindberghs have been subjected to are indecent, intolerable and inhuman.

Must Begin at Top

That conviction must exist at the top, among those who represent the good repute of our civilization, and it must be the real conviction of men who will resent the invasion of their own privacy and will not connive at the violation of the privacy of others. It is no use, for example, to deplore the departure of the Lindberghs and then to turn to some keyhole columnist to find out the details of some one else's private life.

Genuine respect for human privacy does not exist among us today. What with those who wish to be in the limelight at any cost, those who are afraid to stand up for their rights, and those who have an infantile curiosity to learn the inside story of the inside story of the facts of life, there has gone out of the public taste the capacity to realize and to resent the treatment of personal lives as a spectacle for the mob.

Clean Press, the Remedy

The commercialized and, it may be added, the political violation of privacy cannot be dealt with by libel suits or even by the horsewhip, though I have seen men writhing with anger and wondering whether respect for their own manhood did not compel them to use a horsewhip.

Undoubtedly it is the truth that the only certain answer to yellow journalism is the example and the effective competition of honest journalism.

But that example would be greatly fortified if at last the people who are now so horrified and humiliated could continue to be angry long enough to make it dangerously unprofitable to prostitute the liberties of the press.

British Press Gives Lindbergh Sympathy

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28

FRESH manifestations of sympathy for the family of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appeared in the British press today as the freighter American Importer, bearing the famous flier, his wife and child, butted through Atlantic breakers toward the British Isles.

The Daily Express, recalling that free-born Englishmen who "would not have been able to abide oppression here" sailed for America on the Mayflower 315 years ago, said:

"Now, in bitter shame, America sees Lindbergh, her greatest son, sail back to England with his Pilgrim child to escape viler tyranny. . . .

"Uncle Sam need look no further for his New Year's resolution than to cleanse his great nation of its scum."

The Daily Mirror said, "there is nothing more terrible than the Lindbergh tragedy," but added:

"There is at least one hopeful side to the forced exile of this unhappy family.

"It has united a great majority of decent, law-abiding American citizens against the criminal element.

"Indignation has reached such a pitch that a clean-up, will begin in real earnest."

(Continued from Page 1)

would be better than the present division of power and responsibility among thousands of local officials. Forty-eight prosecutors could, without constitutional change, centralize authority further by co-operative action under the powers which states now have of entering pacts."

It is along these lines that the Interstate Crime Commission, of which Judge Robert Hartshorne, of Newark, N. J., is chairman, is working.

Law Schools Co-operate

The big law schools of the country have been co-operating with this commission, which is representative of 30 states, in the drafting of model statutes for presentation to the various legislatures. These measures are designed to effect close co-operation between the states in the detection, arrest and extradition of criminals.

While New York is co-operating in every way with this commission, it is driving meanwhile to tighten its own laws against criminals. Spurred by the increase of crime, the Legislature already has put through some of the strongest anti-crime laws on the statute books of any state in the Union. Pressure on the lawmakers meanwhile for even more drastic measures has been unceasing, both from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett succeeded in getting through six bills of his 18-point anti-crime program at the last session.

Old Bills Go Up Again

The 12 remaining bills that failed of passage, along with other proposed legislation, will be introduced again next month, it was learned authoritatively.

The measures passed during the last session were:

(1) An amendment to the Constitution that would permit a defendant to waive his rights to jury trial; (2) a bill providing that advance notice be given of an alibi defense; (3) a measure that would deal adequately with perjury; (4) a law to prevent admission to bail pending an appeal by criminals with long records and who were convicted of a serious crime; (5) a measure making the jumping of bail a crime in misdeeanor cases as well as in felony cases, and (6) a bill limiting in New York City the validity of pistol permits granted elsewhere in the State.

It is known that Mr. Bennett regards the antiperjury bill as inadequate and efforts will be made to strengthen it in the forthcoming session.

Need Further Action

Three of the other measures passed at the last session require constitutional amendments and will have to go over to the 1936 and 1937 sessions and be passed again in each before they can become law.

The 12 bills having Mr. Bennett's approval and which will be introduced next month would provide:

(1) An amendment to the Constitution which would permit a defendant in lieu of being tried by indictment when he is accused of a felony to consent to be proceeded against by the filing of an information.

(2) To permit a judge to comment on the evidence.

(3) An amendment to the Constitution to provide for jury verdicts by a five-sixth vote of the juries save in capital cases.

(4) To permit the judge and district attorney to comment on a defendant's failure to testify in his own behalf.

(5) To make the presence of a pistol or other weapon in an automobile presumptive evidence of their possession by all persons in the motorcar.

Keeping Tab on Convicts

(6) To provide that, when a convict is about to be released from a state prison, the police of the district where he was confined shall be notified.

(7) To establish a felony court in the Magistrates' Court system in New York City.

(8) To simplify pleadings and proof in larceny cases.

(9) To provide for the impeaching of one's own witness.

(10) To remove most of the exemptions from jury service and permitting the exercise of broad discretion by the presiding judge in acting upon excuses offered by prospective jurors when called for jury service.

(11) To put "real teeth" in the so-called Public Enemy Law.

(12) To provide for the establishment of a crime detection bureau in the New York state police system.

Describing this program today, Mr. Bennett said that what New York was after was "to make the punishment of the criminal swift and certain."

Only the High Lights

These are only the high lights of the campaign to strengthen the anticrime laws. President Roosevelt, when Governor, drove hard in this direction, as has his successor, Governor Lehman, who has signed numerous bills to strengthen the hands of the courts and the police. One of these was the so-called state "Scotland Yard" measure, setting up a system of criminal investigation under the state police department. This police unit has been eminently successful in its work, according to competent observers. The Governor also named last October a committee of 30 experts in the field of crime to draft a detailed program of anti-crime legislation to be presented at the next session.

Mayor LaGuardia, Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, the district attorneys of the five counties of New York City, and civic and social work bodies here also have been diligent in warring on all kinds of crime and vice.

Dewey Racket Drive Is Part

The Thomas E. Dewey investigation of racketeering in its manifold forms in New York County is a part of this drive, and Mr. Dewey already is responsible for the conviction of several racketeers now serving prison terms.

Another racket prosecution, ordered by Governor Lehman, starts in Kings County early next month.

Mayor LaGuardia has issued instructions to the police department that gangsters and racketeers must go.

"Rather than have a Lindbergh voluntarily exile himself, we will chase these men out of the city," he said. "I do not want any decent, law-abiding citizen chased out of New York City by gangsters and disreputable blackmailers."

Facts on Homicide

While statistics show that much of the crime is to be traced directly to juvenile delinquency, a report of a survey by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company indicates that the average individual who commits murder in the United States is a male between 25 and 34 years old, native-born, with hardly more than an elementary education and employed as a laborer or factory worker. The capital crime was his first offense, the survey shows. In New York State, it was found that a large proportion of persons convicted of homicide were foreign-born.

In the face of the nation-wide publicity the war against crime has gotten, there are scores of men here who view the situation optimistically and hold that crime in the country generally is seen by many persons through colored lenses.

More Crime 150 Years Ago

Among these is Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of the State, and who previously as New York County district attorney prosecuted the Herman Rosenthal murder case, one of the most notable criminal cases here in the last quarter of a century.

"Reported statistics on crime today when analyzed show that the popular impression is not accurate," Mr. Whitman told Governor Lehman's crime conference in Binghamton recently. "Crime is flaunted in the face of the public as running rampant through the country . . . , but crime today is less than it was 150 years ago. Conditions existing 150 years ago would not be permitted in this day and age and civilization."

Mr. Whitman analyzed the reports of 140 murders and stressed that only one was actually in that category.

Phoenix Police Focus On Crime Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Organization of a juvenile crime prevention bureau, as an adjunct of the Phoenix Police Department, is being completed under Chief C. M. Johnson. A WPA allotment has been obtained to employ a case worker and secretary. A director will be appointed from the department.

Chief Johnson said that because of lack of funds, juvenile crime correction has usually been attempted in Phoenix after the crime had been committed. He believed that a bureau such as he had in mind could prevent crime by getting in touch with boys and girls of "wild" tendencies, helping them to meet their problems and guiding them aright. It will co-operate with the juvenile department of the Maricopa County Superior Court, the Boy Scouts, schools, and other organizations.

Schooner Tie-Ups Increase

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Idle Pacific coast cargo carriers reached 42 today with the tie-up of eight additional steam schooners and deep water freighters in labor disputes. Labor relations boards, before whom the disputes have been aired, are attempting to effect settlement. Both sides in the steam schooner controversy, involving demands for a six-hour day and higher overtime pay, have remained obdurate.

A Man in the News

Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly
Poland's "Strong Man"

Soldier Finds Recreation In Artistic Endeavor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw, Dec. 28

Poland's observance yesterday of the seventeenth anniversary of its liberation was accompanied with a call for a "strong army" to keep the nation strong.

The demand was voiced by Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Inspector General of the Polish army, when he addressed 50,000 persons in Liberty Square after he reviewed troops and former insurgents.

In His Leisure Hours

Not many commanders-in-chief, one suspects, spend their leisure hours in a smock with a palette and brush in their hands busily applying paint to a canvas.

Gen. E. Rydz-Smigly, however, spends his leisure in this way. When he has an opportunity to throw off the responsibilities of his military duties, he slips away quietly. In a few moments he is a soldier no longer. He is an artist.

Although he now holds the most important post in the Polish army, General Rydz-Smigly was not brought up as a soldier. Born at Lwow he early decided to follow an artistic career.

Joined Polish Patriots

Lwow was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and young Rydz-Smigly in spite of his desire to become a famous painter did not hesitate to throw in his lot with Polish patriots like Pilsudski who were trying to knit together once again the fragments of the old Poland dismembered 150 years previously by Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Even while studying at Cracow University before the World War, General Rydz-Smigly was already a member of the Polish Legion which Marshal Pilsudski was organizing to fight for Polish freedom when the occasion should arrive.

Proved Military Talent

The moment came in August, 1914, when Pilsudski, regarding Russia as the chief enemy of Poland, placed the Legion at the services of the Central Powers. Young Rydz-Smigly soon displayed his military talent and advanced rapidly to the command of the first infantry battalion of the Legion.

When Marshal Pilsudski broke off relations with the Germans and was imprisoned in Magdeburg in 1917, General Rydz-Smigly took his place as Commander-in-chief of the Polish forces. Later he played a leading part in the fighting with the Bolsheviks round Vilna and commanded the expedition to Kiev.

After the conclusion of peace with the Soviets, Marshal Pilsudski kept General Rydz-Smigley near him, and the two men worked in close collaboration right down to the time of the Marshal's passing. In appointing General Rydz-Smigly to the post of Inspector General of the Army, President Moscicki was carrying out the expressed wish of the founder of the new Poland.

Episcopal Clergy Scorn High Church Plea to Join Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The stir in Protestant countries that attended upon and followed the proceedings of the two Lambeth conferences was repeated here today after the appeal of the Church Unity Octave Council in America yesterday for union between the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

"Low" churchmen were unanimous in rejecting the invitation, the Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Cummins, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, and editor of the Chronicle, a Protestant Episcopal newspaper, characterizing it as "one of the most amazing manifestations of disloyalty by a group in the Protestant Episcopal Church in its history.

"Not only is it a defiance of law and order within the church, but in every particular it is a token of bad manners and ignorance of what the church stands for, and likewise a contradiction of everything they avowed to protect when they were ordained into the Protestant Episcopal ministry," he said.

"I feel that all Episcopalians must consider that there is an apology due to the members of other Protestant churches for this insult from a group of Anglo-Catholics. Their statement that Protestantism is 'bankrupt ethically, culturally, morally and religiously' is untrue in fact and untrue in practice. Instead of helping the cause of unity, they have delivered a blow to the whole movement."

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, held that the appeal would be without effect, since the Anglo-Catholic group in the Protestant Episcopal Church is "too small numerically to influence any union of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism."

Seattle Bishop Censures Two Clergymen for Views

SEATTLE, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. S. Arthur Huston, Seattle, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, censured two prominent Episcopal clergymen of Seattle last night for presumably supporting unification of their church with that of the Roman Catholics.

He said that while he favored Christian unity, he "deplored the fact that two of our clergy in the diocese of Olympia should have permitted the use of their names in connection with a statement which is so partisan and unchristian in character that I venture to believe it does not represent their own views."

Bishop Huston said he contemplated no particular action against the clergymen, the Rev. E. C. R. Pritchard, rector of St. Clements, and the Rev. Chester A. Taylor, curate of St. Mark's Cathedral, whose names were listed as members of the American Committee of the Church Unity Octave Council.

The Rev. Mr. Pritchard and the Rev. Mr. Taylor issued statements disclaiming any particular desire to amalgamate with the Roman Catholic Church, but expressed themselves in favor of a unity of all Christian faiths.

Congress to Be Asked To Restrict Car Speeds

DECATUR, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck has announced that he plans to "propose in the coming session of Congress a bill limiting the speed of automobiles to 60 miles per hour."

"This can be done by prohibiting the manufacture for shipment into interstate commerce of machines capable of a greater speed, and also prohibiting the operation of such machines in interstate commerce," he said.

"I had hoped the manufacturers themselves would meet this problem, but it appears now that they will not do so without mandatory legislation."

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Canada and Japan End Dispute On Import Surtaxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 28—The tariff dispute between Canada and Japan is ended, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King announced yesterday.

The Japanese Government will cancel on Jan. 1 the surtax of 50 per cent ad valorem which was levied in addition to the ordinary duties on wheat, flour, lumber, pulp, wrapping paper and certain other Canadian products since July 20.

Canada will cancel a surtax of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem levied in addition to the ordinary duty on Japanese goods imported into Canada since Aug. 5.

Canada also agrees, with respect to goods not of a class produced in Canada, to base the value for ordinary duty, or for exchange compensation duty, on the average exchange value of the yen in terms of the Canadian dollar for the preceding five years.

This will result in a rate for 1936 of 39.5 per cent as compared with 41.5 per cent at present in force.

The agreement was reached through an exchange of notes between Premier King and the Japanese Minister to Canada, Sotomatsu Kato.

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Georgia's Schools Aided By Government Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Federal Government has enlarged the number of Georgia schools by 1000 and helped 2250 college students to stay at their studies according to Erle Cocke, Georgia director of the National Emergency Council.

The additional schools were built by the Civil Works Administration, the Georgia Emergency Relief Administration, and the Federal Relief Administration. Mr. Cocke also reported that in city schools 1748 teachers have taught 58,000 pupils and in rural sections 750,000 students have received education from 11,000 teachers.

Three Lions in Three Hours

THE Great Kruger Park, National Game Reservation in the Transvaal, South Africa, has had much written about it and its wild inhabitants, but probably every visitor to it has something different to tell of his first experience.

Nearly everyone wants to see lions, but by no means everyone gets this wish fulfilled. The best time to see them is generally considered to be the very early morning, just about daybreak; failing this, three o'clock to six is a time when they sometimes appear. In the case of two English visitors, there was no choice of times, as the only possible opportunity was the afternoon.

* * *

FROM WHITE RIVER, on a fine April afternoon, a small party of four set off in an open touring car to drive the twenty miles to the Game Reserve, two of the party knowing their way about it thoroughly. On entering the reserve, a game warden came to see that no firearms were being taken in, and said the lions had been rather invisible lately and seemed to have moved off from that part; one car had been in since dawn, and the occupants had not had a sight of one.

From the instant the Reserve was entered, the interest began. First, a great herd of wildebeeste appeared at the side of the track, curious animals, really antelope, but looking like a cross between a cow and a horse as well. They fed all round, close to the car, without any fear, and were presently joined by a herd of beautiful zebra.

Every moment now was filled with interest. Under a tree stood a magnificent pair of kudu, antelope with exceptionally long horns; then a tiny klipspringer, a little antelope which can run straight up the face of rocks, sprang from the long grass which had quite hidden it. Huge ostriches stalked solemnly past, and various kinds of cranes and other birds stood or moved about. A party of warthogs crossed a ravine hurriedly, carrying their tails straight up in the air.

* * *

SO THE CAR drove slowly on till, reaching a cross track, its driver pulled up. The air was full of a strange shrieking cry, and presently a jackal appeared, a lovely graceful little creature with a beautifully mottled red, black and gray coat. He stood with one paw up and gave his weird cry again, which was echoed by others. Then, not thirty yards from the car, four small dark things moved in the long yellow grass, unquestionably the ears of two lions. In another minute, a great lion and lioness stood up, looked at the car rather indifferently, and then moved stealthily off, roaring at intervals in a way that showed they had begun hunting in earnest. The roars seemed to be all round, and the wildebeeste and zebra galloped about a good deal, but did not seem much alarmed.

* * *

IT WAS GROWING dusk now and it was time to get out of the Reserve, as cars are not allowed to stay in after dark; but the great excitement of the day was still to come. In the dim light ahead of the car, right on the track stood a wildebeeste, with something just beyond it and partly hidden by it. As the car approached, the wildebeeste moved away, disclosing a magnificent lion, with a grand mane. He let the slowly advancing car come quite close, then moved aside and lay down at the edge of the road. As the car passed, he gave a playful leap and came round behind it. Slowly the car moved on, slowly the lion walked after it; the car stopped, the lion sat down in the road. As the car moved, it ran back a little and blew some exhaust into the lion's face. He shook his head and made a funny, rather disgusted face, but took no further notice. On went the car, on came the lion. Then, as the car stopped again, he sat down and yawned at it, showing all his great teeth, but with perfect amiability.

* * *

IT WAS HARD to leave this handsome and well-bred gentleman of the wild, but already it was past the time when cars should be out of the Reserve, so we drove on rather fast. The lion trotted fast, too, for a short way; then evidently decided it was not good enough, and stopped. Hence our last sight of the lion was much like our first, for he was standing quietly with head up, watching us out of sight.

INEZ SCHOLFIELD

"Window Scene"

A THICK December fog enveloped London. Hurrying through the darkness, with every street sound muffled, as if wrapped in a heavy blanket, my eye suddenly caught the dazzling whiteness of a tourist-travel window.

Shimmering tinsel and cotton wool combined to make an Alpine fairyland. A soft carpet of fresh snow sparkled in the brilliant sun. Skaters danced on a gleaming mirror of ice to the strains of an Italian orchestra. Far above, intrepid skiers performed breathless exploits in the untrodden snows. The whir of metal—and a bobsleigh shot round a bend in precipitous descent. Through an opening in the forest, where icicles hung from branches like tapering silver beards, the less adventurous were crackling snow crisply under foot. Everywhere, the still mountain air carried the sound of voices, of laughter and the jingle of sleigh bells. Occasionally the chimes of the village clock echoed through the valley. The diminutive clock-face was a rich blue.

Where in all the world had I seen that deep blue, that gentian blue, where, but in the heart of the Bernese Alps, in little-known Kandersteg, whose inhabitants, unlike the world's best dyers, had long ago decided that it should match the gentian's richness—and succeeded! Could it really be Kandersteg? Did the window artist's other delineations tally? Yes. That noble pile of ice and snow fields must be, could only be, the ever-ermined Blümlisalp. Only a few months before I had wandered across its verdant approaches, the rarefied air scented with the perfume of a million flowers. Then, the tinkle was of cowbells on the steep mountainsides, announcing the arrival of summer and the opening of high pastures, where crocus, narcissus and anemone still kept the carpet white long after the snows had melted.

It was on a fresh June evening that I made my first acquaintance with the little village of Kandersteg. Crickets and grasshoppers, moving under their warm eiderdown of flowers, greeted me with a host of bedtime ditties, whilst bees, their droning muffled to a quiet hum, made last detours for the night. Accompanying these lilliputian songsters, the Kander, hunting ground of silver trout, sometimes romped over rocks, sometimes gurgled under tiny wooden bridges. Gradually its volume swelled from thawing waterfalls. Innumerable bubbling brooks added their murmur to its deeper note, until at length it left the valley, with a pounding roar falling headlong into a deep gorge a thousand feet below.

A hush had already fallen over the darkened valley, when at last I reached my balcony. Bird and beast were silent. The stars shining clear and jewel-like in an untroubled sky, twinkled knowingly, as if listening to the voice of the river singing and gurgling past my window.

Suddenly, floating on the silent air sounded the distant yodeling of herdsmen. Nearer and nearer they came, each haunting melody softly underlined by a plaintive concertina. Moving lithely to the rhythm of their song, the band at length strolled beneath my window, and passed into the night. Presently, they took a mountain path beyond the village, their little bobbing lights looking like glow-worms slowly mounting upward until they met the stars.

My reverie ended—somehow those reawakened Alpine memories had pierced the gloom for me and I felt strangely cheered.

D. M. S.

"Only the Chiming Sleigh Bells"

THE first snow came. How beautiful it was, falling silently, all day long, all night long, on the mountains, on the meadows, . . . all white save the river, that marked its course by a winding black line across the landscape; and the leafless trees, that against the leaden sky now revealed more fully the wonderful beauty and intricacy of their branches!

What silence, too, came with the snow, and what seclusion! Every sound was muffled, every noise changed to something soft and musical. No more trampling hoofs,—no more rattling wheels! Only the chiming sleigh-bells, beating as swift and merrily as the hearts of children. . . .

The winter did not pass without its peculiar delights and recreations. The singing of the great wood-fires; the blowing of the wind over the chimney-tops, as if they were organ-pipes; the splendor of the spotless snow; the purple wall built round the horizon at sunset; the sea-suggesting pines, with the moan of the billows in their branches, on which the snows were furled like sails; the northern lights; the stars of steel; the transcendent moonlight, and the lovely shadows of the leafless trees upon the snow;—these things did not pass unnoticed nor unremembered. Every one of them made its record upon the heart of Mr. Churchill.

His twilight walks, his long Saturday afternoon rambles, had again become solitary; for Kavanagh was lost to him for such purposes, and his wife was one of those women who never walk. Sometimes he went down to the banks of the frozen river, and saw the farmers crossing it with their heavy-laden sleds, and the Fairmeadow schooner embedded in the ice; and thought of Lapland sledges, and the song of Kulnasatz, and the dismantled, ice-locked vessels of the explorers in the Arctic Ocean. Sometimes he went to the neighboring lake, and saw the skaters wheeling round their fire, and speeding away before the wind; and in his imagination arose images of the Norwegian Skate-Runners. . . . And then he would watch the cutting of the ice with ploughs, and the horses dragging the huge blocks to the storehouses, and contrast them with the Grecian mules, bearing the snows of Mount Parnassus to the markets of Athens, in panniers, protected from the sun by boughs of oleander and rhododendron.—From "Kavanagh," by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

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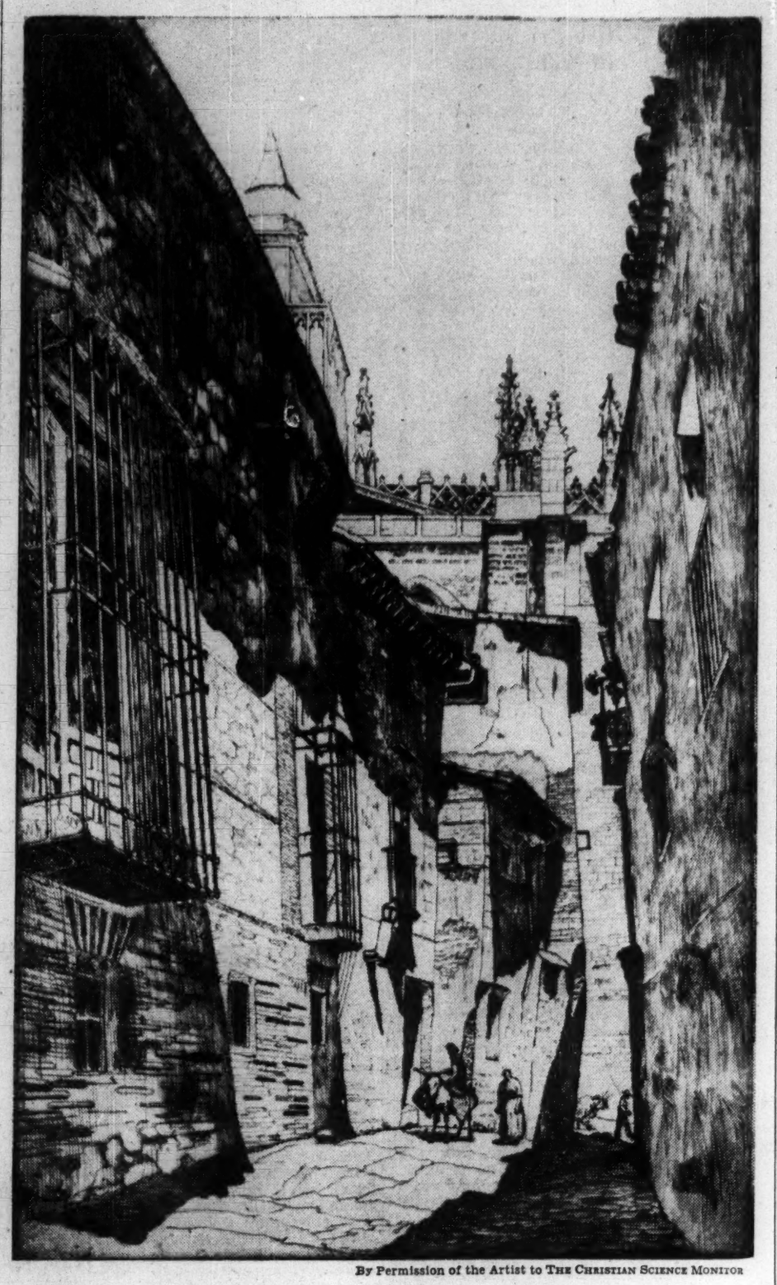

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CALLE DEL VICARIO, TOLEDO: *An Etching by Richard Pearsall*

THE Calle del Vicario is one of the narrow passages, more like ravines than streets, in the center of the labyrinth that is the city of Toledo.

Starting from the Square in front of the Renaissance Town Hall, in the building of which El Greco's son had a hand, and passing a complex of Gothic constructions that rise abrupt, vertical, and sheer like a cliff in the brilliant Spanish sunshine, you soon reach the forbidding entrance of the Calle del Vicario. Here the sun rarely shines and, except for about twenty minutes at midday, when its beams strike straight into it through the split between the roofs, the Calle del Vicario is dark and gloomy.

The old prison from which this street takes its name is now obsolete and divided into tenements; so that the large windows with their grilles, which have been cut through the walls on the ground floor, are probably more recent than the significant barred slits higher up. Narrow as the street is, wheeled traffic cannot come down it, but more donkeys pass over its uneven stones than one would imagine. They turn in from the much busier Calle de la Puerta Llana, where there is always a stream of ox-drawn carts or pack animals, making for or leaving the fruit and vegetable market round the corner.

Most of the donkeys coming down the Vicario are loaded with charcoal for the kitchen fires, for charcoal is the fuel on which the cooking of Spain is done. But sometimes these ambling creatures bear what appear to be wooden cages stuffed with hay, and then they have come, not from the charcoal burners, but from much farther: from the pottery kilns of Puente del Arzobispo. The wooden cages contain jars and large dishes, decorated usually with the stylized tree and stag in pale green and ochre, characteristic of this ware. Probably the stag in the sylvan landscape inspired a Persian artist a thousand years ago, and the motive crept round the north of Africa and crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Spain under the Moors, to perpetuate itself ever since in this little pocket in the Tagus valley.

At the vendors' cry, women appear in the windows and argue at the top of their strident voices about the price before they have even decided to buy. Some women, while continuing to bargain, will brandish a watering can and sprinkle the flower-pots on the iron balconies: for those miniature gardens are indispensable to every house, however poor. And, indeed, it is not rare in streets as narrow as the Vicario to be oneself watered like a geranium, for even on the hottest day beneath a cloudless sky one may walk into a sudden unexpected shower descending from a balcony.

At its farther end this street joins the Calle del Pozo Amargo, or the Street of the Bitter Well; and shortly afterwards it opens out into a desolate and semi-abandoned part of the city which, far from the hotels and centers of sight-seeing, presents the most authentic picture of medieval Toledo now existing. Here the random meanderings of the streets and the haphazard alignment of the houses resemble a village more than a capital city. The whole neighborhood slopes down rapidly to the gorge of the Tagus, but no bridge crosses the river here; a fact which in itself explains why this region has so fortunately remained unspoilt. It is covered with ancient habitations and walled gardens, out of which rise a few larger dilapidated buildings, to all appearances uninhabited. In other places ruins stand among nettles, and slowly disintegrate. Children play over the tumbled masonry and hens scratch in the dust. The ruins are the remains of fine palaces, burnt by the French over a hundred years ago during the Peninsular War. They have never been either rebuilt or pulled down, so that the scene might be a sample of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries somewhat impaired by fires. And, as one looks at it from the river's brink, the city becomes El Greco's Toledo, a vast unplanned conglomeration scrambling up the steep slope to the towering Alcazar.

December Sun

FLICKERING rays of golden light,
Mow down the moon-chill of the night,
And spread upon the frosted dawn,
The glow of day but newly born.
Gay tokens of the Spring to come,
They twinkle brightly, as in fun,
And pirouette along the ground,
Without the slightest bit of sound.

CONSTANCE KEMPER

A Profitable Transaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, the Way-shower, exhorted his disciples thus (Luke 12:33), "Sell that ye have, and give alms; provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not."

Every appeal of the Way-shower was that men should appraise those values which, although not manifest on the surface, appeal to their higher selves. His teachings and so-called miracles daily proved that spiritual things are true, while the material is not true. And on this basis he constantly demonstrated the reality of good, showing the gain that from the human viewpoint might seem loss, and also the fullness and truth of life that can never be attained through death.

Mortal mind is ever anxious to secure something of a material character. "Bargain" is a word frequently in use. Yet Christ Jesus appealed to men to sell what they had; that is, to part with their present material beliefs, so that they might find spiritual understanding. He taught them to change their thinking; to leave the material viewpoint for spiritual blessedness. Men often rebel at the change of thought required to demonstrate the efficacy of spiritual living. Yet to subdue the human will and forsake the cherished things of which they consider themselves the possessors, is the way by which immeasurable reward may be demonstrated, for it is the spiritual path of meekness and lowliness of heart.

A willingness to part with the preconceived beliefs of materiality is the preparation of which Mary Baker Eddy speaks when she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1): "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity. The mounting sense gathers fresh forms and strange fire from the ashes of dissolving self, and drops the world."

The constant, if unspoken question of mortals is, If I sell what I have and seek the spiritual, will it be a profitable transaction? The Way-shower's reply, stripped of Eastern metaphor, is clear. In the speech of today it might be interpreted: Part with your material beliefs. Give, rather than be ever striving to get. Provide an investment unfailing and harmonious, by following the high behest of your true selfhood, for thus only can the incorruptible, the spiritual, be found.

Having mentally acknowledged the rightness of the Way-shower's call, we see that to "sell" merely material possessions would be but to deal with the figure instead of the thing figured. Progress consists in our mental selling—surrendering—of the beliefs of life, truth, or intelligence as resident in matter, putting in their place the redeeming and healing truth, as stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," and accepting the further statement: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

This is the essential "wine and milk without money and without price" which Isaiah (55:1) exhorted his people to purchase that their soul—their spiritual sense—might live. But when, today, as in the prophet's day, thought is so much occupied with the material and corruptible, there is little room for the spiritual.

In the quest for this profitable transaction man's true nature as the image and likeness of God is unfolded. The real man cannot fail. He cannot be subject to the corruptible, since he is ever the idea of infinite Mind. Being spiritual and not material, his possessions are the divine qualities of truth, purity, joy, love, gratitude, values far beyond mortal sense. As these come into our consciousness they cast out the false and unreal, and reveal the kingdom of heaven within. How profitable, then, is the transaction which provides an increase of spiritual and eternal wealth instead of resulting in the disappointments of time and sense!

On pages 252 and 253 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy contrasts the false testimony of material sense and the evidence of spiritual sense. Referring to the first she speaks of its claim to be "enthroned in the gorgeousness of matter," which a touch can annihilate; while Spirit bears testimony of man, God's spiritual reflection, saying, "The beauty of holiness, the perfection of being, imperishable glory,—all are Mine"—and giving to man immortality, bliss, life, all. This wealth is the birthright of God's children, and all who would claim it may do so by forsaking the belief that there is any other power than God, good. To reflect God is to provide ourselves "bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not."

The way of spiritual understanding revealed through Christian Science, forever far above any thought of material bargain or investment, is the way of constructive thinking, of scientific living, and of all true healing. Scientifically to know the allness of Spirit is to know the condition of thought where love and harmony prevail. Matter with its apparent strife, sickness, and death is not capable of harmony. It cannot be improved, or saved. It is incapable of giving a satisfactory return, for in the light of demonstrable Truth it shrinks into nothingness, leaving Spirit, God, supreme.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Une Transaction Profitable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE Christ Jésus, le Conducteur, exhortait ses disciples en leur disant (Luc 12:33): "Vendez ce que vous possédez et donnez-le en aumônes. Faites-vous des bourses qui ne s'usent pas, un trésor dans les cieux qui ne manque jamais."

Le Conducteur engageait toujours les hommes à rechercher les valeurs qui ont du prix pour le moi le plus élevé, quoiqu'elles échappent à l'observateur superficiel. Les enseignements du Maître et ce qu'on nomme ses miracles prouvaient chaque jour que les choses spirituelles sont vraies, tandis que les choses matérielles ne le sont pas. Sur cette base il démontrait constamment la réalité du bien; il faisait voir que ce qui humainement parlant semblait une perte pouvait être en réalité un gain; il montrait aussi que la plénitude et la vérité de la vie ne peuvent jamais s'atteindre par la mort.

L'entendement mortel voudrait toujours obtenir des choses ayant un caractère matériel. Il aime les "bons marchés," les "occasions," pour citer des termes qu'on emploie fréquemment. Néanmoins le Christ Jésus engageait les hommes à vendre ce qu'ils avaient; autrement dit, à se défaire de leurs croyances matérielles présentes pour trouver la compréhension spirituelle. Il leur apprenait à penser différemment, à échanger le point de vue matériel contre la félicité spirituelle. Souvent les hommes se révoltent contre le changement de pensées nécessaire chez ceux qui veulent démontrer l'efficacité d'une spiritualité vécue. Pourtant la subjugation de la volonté humaine, l'abandon des choses que les mortels chérissent et dont ils se regardent comme les possesseurs, voilà ce qui permet de démontrer une récompense incommensurable, car c'est le chemin spirituel de la douceur et de l'humilité.

Être disposé à se défaire des croyances préconçues qui représentent la matérialité, telle est la préparation dont parle Mary Baker Eddy dans ce passage de *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 1): "L'humilité est le marchepied qui mène à une plus haute reconnaissance de la Divinité. Dans les cendres du moi qui se dissout, le sens ascendant puise des formes nouvelles, un feu singulier, et renonce au monde."

Bien qu'inexprimée, la question suivante occupe constamment les mortels: Si je vends ce que je possède pour chercher les choses spirituelles, sera-ce une transaction profitable? Dépouillée des métaphores orientales, la réponse du Conducteur est extrêmement claire. Dans la langue d'aujourd'hui, elle pourrait s'interpréter de la manière suivante: Défaites-vous de vos croyances matérielles. Donnez, au lieu de vouloir sans cesse acquérir. Assurez-vous des revenus inépuisables et harmonieux en obéissant aux ordres souverains de votre moi véritable; car c'est la seule manière de trouver les choses incorruptibles et spirituelles.

Ayant reconnu mentalement la justesse de l'appel du Conducteur, nous voyons que "vendre" seulement des possessions matérielles serait s'arrêter au symbole au lieu de considérer ce qu'il représente. Le progrès consiste à vendre ou abandonner mentalement les croyances selon lesquelles la vie, la vérité, l'intelligence résideraient dans la matière; il faut les remplacer par la vérité rédemptrice et curative qu'énonce Mrs. Eddy à la page 468 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie;" il faut en outre accepter cette déclaration qui vient ensuite: "L'Esprit est Dieu, et l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance. Donc, l'homme n'est pas matériel; il est spirituel."

Voilà le "vin" et le "lait" qui sont nécessaires aux hommes et qu'on achète "sans argent, sans rien payer;" Ésaïe (55:1, 3) exhortait son peuple à se procurer ces biens, car disait-il, "votre âme [votre sens spirituel] vivra." Aujourd'hui cependant, comme à l'époque du prophète, il reste peu de place pour les éléments spirituels lorsque la pensée s'absorbe dans les choses matérielles et corruptibles.

A mesure qu'on cherche à faire la transaction profitable dont nous avons parlé, on voit se révéler la vraie nature de l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu. L'homme réel ne saurait faillir. Il ne peut être sujet à la corruptibilité, puisqu'il est toujours l'idée de l'Entendement infini. Comme il est non pas matériel mais spirituel, ses possessions sont les qualités divines,—la vérité, la pureté, la joie, l'amour, la reconnaissance,—valeurs qui surpassent de beaucoup le sens mortel. En venant occuper notre conscience, ces qualités chassent ce qui est irréel ou faux, et révèlent le royaume des cieux au-dedans de nous. Qu'elle est donc profitable, la transaction qui augmente nos richesses spirituelles et éternelles, au lieu d'aboutir aux déceptions du temps et des sens!

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, aux pages 252 et 253, Mrs. Eddy met le faux témoignage du sens matériel en contraste avec ce qu'indique le sens spirituel. Au sujet du premier, elle dit qu'il prétend trôner "dans les splendeurs de la matière," que le moindre choc peut annihiler; par contre, l'Esprit rend témoignage concernant l'homme, réflexion spirituelle de Dieu, et déclare: "La beauté de la sainteté, la perfection de l'être, la gloire impérissable,—tout est à Moi;" l'Esprit donne à l'homme l'immortalité, la félicité, la vie, tous les dons. Cette richesse est l'apanage des enfants de Dieu, que chacun peut revendiquer s'il veut abandonner la croyance à un pouvoir autre que Dieu, le bien. Refléter Dieu, c'est se faire "des bourses qui ne s'usent pas, un trésor dans les cieux qui ne manque jamais."

Le chemin de la compréhension spirituelle révélé par la Science Chrétienne sera toujours bien supérieur aux pensées de trafic ou de placement matériels: c'est la voie du penser constructif, de la Science vécue, de toute guérison véritable. Connaître scientifiquement la totalité de l'Esprit, c'est connaître la condition mentale où règnent l'amour et l'harmonie. Impliquant selon les apparences la maladie, la mort et les luttes, la matière n'est point capable d'harmonie. Elle ne saurait être améliorée ou sauvée. Elle est incapable de donner un rendement qui satisfasse, car à la lumière de la Vérité démontrable elle disparait dans le néant tandis que Dieu, l'Esprit, reste suprême.

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Eccentrical

HE SAT stooped over on his riding plow
And followed straight long lines
Of growing corn; driving two horses,
Bays, with shaggy manes, whose broad hoofs
Trickled scattering clouds of dust
Into his eyes. Mechanically he held
The toughened reins, and flicked a fly
From off the harness strap. Down where
The long rows ended, he made the turn,
Stopping a few odd moments in the shade
Of straggling woods. Long years ago,
When he was just a lad, he visited
A minor seaport town. None ever knew
That to this day, to him, his mellow fields
Were crested ocean waves, and that his plows
Were sturdy schooners, bound for open seas.

B. B. COOPER

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College Sports Bodies Are Considering Big Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The momentous decisions which feature the annual gathering of officials, coaches and other groups in connection with the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are on the tapis today, with yesterday devoted chiefly to discussions by the various bodies, and round table and joint meetings, as the conventions of the National Collegiate Association, the American Football Coaches Association, the College Physical Education Association, and the American Student Health Association started at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The question of required physical education in colleges, as a fundamental part of the curriculum, was the basis of a round-table discussion in the morning, in which the first and third groups combined, with R. Tait McKenzie, professor of physical education at University of Pennsylvania, taking the strongest sort of stand in its favor, while Romeyn Berry, Cornell, and Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton, held opposition and modified views. Dr. McKenzie made such statements as "a requirement is necessary to secure and enforce the examination of their ability to perform certain physical feats"; and "whether the student is enthusiastic or not, he learns to do certain things that he ought to know."

Celebrate Thirtieth Anniversary

Mr. Berry took the opposite view and urged the elimination of all requirements, and the mere offering to the student of the necessary equipment, a suitable place and sufficient time to indulge in exercise if he so desires, and the supply of guidance for those competing by well-trained teachers. Dr. Kennedy held the middle ground of required examinations, but little required work.

In the afternoon, a joint meeting of all four groups was staged, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the N. C. A. A., with Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft outlining the various steps which ultimately brought about its establishment, from the Amherst plan of President Sterns, who in 1850 urged and finally obtained a department of hygiene and physical education, for various purposes, including "the encouragement of recreative athletics, followed by the building of a gymnasium, followed by similar structures at Harvard, Princeton and Yale. At first, informal loosely organized groups, then a few extra mural contests against other colleges, then the organization of regular intercollegiate organizations, followed the first being the rowing men in 1870, though intercollegiate contests in rowing, Harvard-Yale, 1852, baseball, Amherst-Williams, 1859, and football, Rutgers-Princeton, 1869, preceded the formation of associations in these sports.

First President Speaks

Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, first president of the N. C. A. A., followed with a history of the early struggles of the organization and the creation of the football rules committee.

"Today, naturally, the chief interest centered on the report of that committee, made by Walter R. Okeson, its present chairman, in which he expressed himself as satisfied with the present arrangement, with few exceptions, notably the supplemental note under rule seven, the so-called slow-whistle rule, which allows a man to run, kick or pass after being held, but before the whistle. This has brought out increased study of lateral passing, and he felt that even if eliminated, further development of this type of play can proceed without it.

He also put it straight up to the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the various events of rowdyism, while deploring the tendency, as beyond the province of the rules committee, and recommended that the N. C. A. A. "take cognizance of this deplorable tendency, and make every effort through its membership to put an end to this silly and dangerous practice."

Madden Is Forced To Withdraw From Skating Tourney

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The men's division of the national figure skating championships took up today where the women skaters left off yesterday, performing their required school figures at the ice club rink.

A mishap forced James L. Madden of Boston to withdraw from the singles competition and the pairs championship, in which he was to skate tomorrow with his sister, Grace Madden. Six star performers, headed by the youthful defending champion, Robin Lee of Minneapolis, remained in the field.

Lee's rivals for the title he won for the first time last year were Roger F. Turner of Boston, a former champion; George E. B. Hill of Boston, 15-year-old Oliver Haupt Jr. of St. Louis, and William J. Nagle and Erle Reiter of New York.

No standings will be announced until after the final free-skating exhibition in the Garden Arena Sunday night. First the fields are to be reduced to four finalists in each event by means of a preliminary free skating test Sunday. The school figures count 60 per cent of the final total.

Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., undefeated since 1928, appeared well on her way to another title after the women's school figures were skated yesterday. She performed the figures almost to perfection.

Observers rated Audrey Peppe of New York, Louise Weigel of Buffalo and Polly Blodgett, 16-year-old junior champion from Boston, as her closest rivals.

Juniors and Boys Reach Third Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Another junior and another boy slipped out of the seeded list of players in the national indoor championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, as the third round was completed, reducing the players in each event to 16.

Donald Leavens and Marvin Wachman, the leaders from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., were easy winners in the junior singles, but Melvin L. Lapman, the third seeded player, was eliminated by the latest member of the Podesta family of Montclair, Gerard, after a terrific battle, in which the seeded player was close to victory in straight sets several times, only to be beaten at 5—7, 9—7, 6—2. Several of the other junior matches were also of the three-set variety, but the favorites managed to get through to the round of 16.

The leading departure in the boys' singles was Christian Gide, sixth-seeded player, who was defeated by Bernard Jacoby of the famous Bridge family. Isadore Bellis, leading seeded boy, received a default, and Joseph Fishback, the second on the list, had an easy victory.

The doubles in both groups were started, but the first round matches only were played, leaving 16 teams surviving in both sections of the play.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	1	5	62	43	21
London	8	2	6	30	25	18
Buffalo	6	2	7	31	33	14
Rochester	2	0	12	33	52	4

Western Division

Detroit	11	2	4	55	34	24
Cleveland	9	2	7	42	44	18
Windsor	5	5	7	39	43	15
Pittsburgh	7	0	10	50	68	14

Result Dec. 27

Pittsburgh 6, Syracuse 3.

College Hockey Results

Brae Burn 3, M. I. T. 1.

Gallagher Has Another Strong Oklahoma Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Dec. 28—Ed Gallagher, Oklahoma A. and M.'s master craftsman of the wrestling guild, stands this month with his foot in the stirrup for his twentieth ride as foreman of the Cowboy grapplers. With the Christmas season preceding the last lap on his second decade of service, it looks like Gallagher has nothing left to ask from old Santa Claus.

As Gallagher reaches for the reins and swings into the saddle for the 1936 Aggie mat campaign, he can look not only back, but down on a 20-year record that is an all-time sports standout. Gallagher is not only ahead of the field in service, but record books readily prove that he can blanket them with results.

Set Record

In a run of 16 undefeated seasons, Gallagher's boys have racked up an all-time mark of 103 victories, four losses and two ties, with a string of 73 consecutive victories between 1921 and 1932, and the present string of 25 from 1933 to this year. On the way down through these two decades, the Cowboys have galloped off with six Southwest Conference titles, in 1917, and from 1920 to 1925; five Missouri Valley Conference titles, 1925 to 1929; five National A. A. U. team titles, 1925, '27, '28, '29 and '35; and five National Intercollegiate team titles, 1928, '29, '30, '34 and '35.

This year, Gallagher trots out his team with nothing much to look toward in further "worlds to conquer." His 1935 crew not only went through eight dual meets undefeated, but copped off both the National A. A. U. and intercollegiate team titles, as well as eight individual crowns. You just can't win anything more, or Gallagher would have it.

However, one hurdle does remain for the coming crew of Aggie matmen. In the 110 times the Cowboys have battled they have run up 2820 points against opponent's total of 647. By maintaining that red-hot offense, this year's team can celebrate Gallagher's twentieth coaching anniversary in topping the 3000 mark.

One Champion Remains

On paper, the Cowboy mat prospects this season read like a coach's problem. Only an Ed Gallagher could watch seven United States individual championships slip away by graduation and not worry about the outlook. Last spring's diploma exercises cost Gallagher the services of Ross Flood, Rex Peery, and Frank Lewis, double winners in the A. A. U. and intercollegiate tourneys, and of Ralph Rasor, A. A. U. champ. Only Lloyd Ricks, a light-heavyweight of the 1935 champs, remains for duty.

But with such crews as Oklahoma University, runnerup to the Aggies in the intercollegiates last year; Central Teachers, runnerup to the Aggies in the A. A. U. meet next year, and Southwestern Teachers booked for home-and-home engagements with the Punchers, Gallagher goes grimly about his work, rebuilding his shattered forces.

In addition to Ricks, the Cowboys have such likely candidates as Gordon Dupree, 175 pounds, twice third-place winner in the intercollegiates; Doc Strong, sophomore, who was a 145 pound runner-up in the A. A. U. last year; Capt. Dormer, Browning, 165 pounds; Gene Fennema, reserve letterman at 118 pounds; and Don White, 126-pounder, who wrestled two years at the Naval Academy. Sophomores making strong bids for the team are Lyndall Fagg, 145 pounds; Fred Parkey, 135 pounds; Harvey Base, 165 pounds; and Ray Kozlowski, heavyweight.

Garneau Opposed To Proposed Rule Change

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—President J. Lucien Garneau of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League said last night that he does not favor the proposal whereby no team would ever have two of its players in the penalty box at the same time. He believes the Canadian-American League should follow the National League rules which it adopted until the end of the season and then considered reforms.

The proposal, made by President Art Ross of the Can-Am League, is that the infliction of the second penalty be delayed until the first penalty against the team has been served. In this way no team ever would have fewer than five men, including the goalie, on the ice.

Six-Team League For 150-Pound Elevens

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate 150-Pound Football League became a six-team circuit yesterday with the admission of Villanova. George Little athletic director at Rutgers University, was re-elected president. The following schedule for 1936 was adopted:

Oct. 16, Penn at Lafayette; 17, Rutgers at Villanova; 23, Princeton at Villanova and Rutgers at Penn; 24, Yale at Lafayette; 31, Penn at Princeton; Villanova at Yale, and Rutgers at Lafayette.

Nov. 6, Lafayette at Princeton and Penn at Yale; 11, Yale at Rutgers; 13, Villanova at Penn; 20, Princeton at Yale, and Lafayette at Villanova; 26, Rutgers at Princeton.

Dubuc Favors Proposal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—Jean Dubuc, president of the Rhode Island Reds, indicated last night that he would vote favorably on a proposal to eliminate double penalties from Canadian-American League hockey. The proposed modification of rules, as submitted by President Art Ross of Boston for the consideration of Can-Am directors, calls for the imposition of a delayed penalty against a player who commits a punishable offense while a player of his side is in the penalty box. Under the change no team would be forced to play at any time with less than five players on the ice.

Marylebone Scores 182

TIMARU, New Zealand, Dec. 28 (Canadian Press)—For the third match of their New Zealand tour the Marylebone Cricket Club players opposed South Canterbury and batting first were all out for 182. The home team had made 48 for three wickets when play closed for the day.

At Peak in His 'Freshman' Year

By a Staff Photographer

Darrell E. "Cy" Blanton

Fast-Ball Right-Hander of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Who Was the Most Effective Pitcher in the National League During 1935, His First Full Year as a Regular

Cy Blanton's 2.59 Earned Run Mark Leads National Pitchers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Darrell "Cy" Blanton, ace right-hander of the Pittsburgh Pirates' staff of boxmen, was the most effective pitcher in the National League during 1935 it was revealed today by official averages. In his first full season as a major league regular, Blanton compiled an earned run average of 2.59 runs per nine inning game. He scored 18 victories and had 13 defeats.

Blanton also allowed the most sacrifice hits, 24, and along with Larry French, Chicago; Jim Weaver, Pittsburgh; Van Mungo, Brooklyn, and Fred Fitzsimmons, New York, tied for most shutouts, with four. Bill Lee, Chicago right-hander, gained the highest won and lost percentage, with .769, winning 20 games and losing only six.

Dizzy Dean, colorful star of the St. Louis Cardinals, won his share of pitching honors. Big Diz pitched the most complete games, 29; the most innings, 324; won most games, 28, for the second consecutive year; faced most batters, 1365; allowed most hits, 326, and for the fourth consecutive year struck out the most batsmen, 182.

Orville Jorgens of the Phillies pitched in the most games, 53. Bob Smith, Boston, and Allyn Stout New York, tied for finishing the most games, 22. Ben Cantwell of Boston lost the most games, 25. Five pitchers, one more than in 1934, pitched 20 or more complete games.

The official pitching averages, listed below, are arranged in two groups. The first group embraces those who bore the brunt of the campaign and pitched at least 10 complete games; the second, those who participated to some extent in a minimum of 10 games. The figures follow:

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least Ten Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs Per Nine-Inning Game

Rating ER	PC	Name and Club	Throws	No. Games Pitched	No. Complete Games	No. Games Finished	No. Innings Pitched	Games Won	Games Lost	P.C. Won and Lost	Shutouts	Batsmen Facing Pitcher	Base Hits	Sacrifice Hits	Hit Batsmen	Bases on Balls	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches	Total Runs	Runs Earned Off Pitchers	Average Runs Earned per 9-Inn. Game
1	15	Blanton, Darrell E., Pitts.	R	35	23	3	254	18	13	.581	4	1041	220	24	2	55	142	7	93	73	2.59
2	5	Swift, William, Pitts.	R	39	11	16	204	15	8	.652	3	830	193	11	1	37	74	..	76	61	2.69
3	3	Schumacher, H., N. Y.	R	33	19	..	262	19	9	.679	3	1024	235	12	5	70	79	4	100	84	2.89
4	8	French, L. H., Chicago	L	42	16	6	246	17	10	.630	4	1039	279	16	2	44	90	..	94	81	2.963
5	1	Lee, William C., Chicago	R	39	18	5	252	20	6	.769	3	1058	241	7	5	84	100	7	106	83	2.964
6	13	Warneke, L., Chicago	R	42	20	11	262	20	13	.606	1	1066	257	13	3	50	120	10	102	89	3.06
7	5	Root, C. H., Chicago	R	38	11	16	201	15	8	.652	1	826	193	10	3	47	94	2	85	69	3.09
8	2	Dean, J. H., St. Louis	R	50	29	14	324	28	12	.700	3	1365	326	16	4	82	182	1	128	112	3.11
9	4	Hubbell, C. O., New York	L	42	24	6	303	23	12	.657	1	1265	314	21	3	49	150	7	125	110	3.27
10	10	Clark, W. W., Brooklyn	L	33	11	5	207	13	8	.619	1	854	215	10	1	28	35	1	93	76	3.30
11	12	Dean, Paul, St. Louis	R	46	19	10	270	19	12	.613	2	1125	261	13	2	53	143	3	109	101	3.37
12	7	Weaver, J. D., Pittsburgh	R	31	11	6	176	14	8	.636	4	764	177	8	2	58	87	7	85	67	3.43
13	9	Derringer, P. M., Cin.	R	45	20	9	277	22	13	.629	3	1153	295	13	4	49	120	2	132	108	3.51
14	11	Mungo, Van L., Brooklyn	R	37	18	10	214	16	10	.615	4	920	205	14	2	90	143	4	100	87	3.658
15	16	Davis, Curtis, Phila.	L	44	19	12	231	16	14	.533	3	987	264	7	7	47	74	3	103	94	3.662
16	14	Parmelee, Leroy, N. Y.	R	34	13	4	226	14	10	.583	..	981	214	17	9	97	79	8	117	106	4.22
17	19	Cantwell, B. C., Boston	R	39	13	10	211	4	25	.138	..	898	235	19	2	44	34	..	117	108	4.61
18	17	Frankhouse, F. M., Bost.	R	40	10	8	231	11	15	.423	1	1052	278	15	6	81	64	..	147	122	4.75
19	18	Brandt, E. A., Boston	L	29	12	4	175	5	19	.208	..	793	224	23	1	66	61	2	110	97	4.99

Balks—Frankhouse, 2, Swift, French and Mungo, 1 each.
Ties—Schumacher, Hubbell, Derringer, Davis and Parmelee, 1 each

PITCHERS PARTICIPATING IN TEN OR MORE GAMES, BUT NOT PITCHING TEN COMPLETE GAMES

Name and Club	Throws	No. Games Pitched	No. Complete Games	No. Games Finished	No. Innings Pitched	Games Won	Games Lost	P. C. Won and Lost	Shutouts	Batsmen Facing Pitcher	Base Hits	Sacrifice Hits	Hit Batsmen	Bases on Balls	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches	Total Runs	Runs Earned Off Pitchers	Average Runs Earned per 9-Inn. Game
Reis, Robert J., Brooklyn	R	14	1	8	41	3	2	.600	..	194	46	3	1	24	7	2	26	13	2.85
Heusser, Edward B., St. Louis	R	33	2	10	123	5	5	.500	..	511	125	6	2	27	39	2	50	40	2.93
Brennan, J. Donald, Cincinnati	R	38	2	18	114	5	5	.500	1	477	101	12	4	44	48	1	43	40	3.16
Henshaw, Roy, Chicago	L	31	7	7	143	13	5	.722	3	620	135	5	4	68	53	2	60	52	3.27
Hoyt, Waite C., Pittsburgh	R	39	5	19	164	7	11	.389	..	694	187	11	1	27	63	2	72	62	3.40
Smith, Alfred J., New York	L	40	4	18	124	10	8	.556	1	521	125	7	1	32	44	1	50	47	3.41
Lucas, Charles P., Pittsburgh	R	20	8	1	126	8	6	.571	2	533	136	8	2	23	29	1	60	48	3.428
Hallahan, William, St. Louis	L	40	8	8	181	15	8	.652	3	785	196	14	1	57	73	10	91	69	3.430
Johnson, Sylvester, Philadelphia	R	37	8	12	175	10	8	.556	1	737	182	15	3	31	89	..	79	69	3.548
Chagnon, Leon W., New York	R	14	..	11	38	..	2	.000	..	148	32	5	..	5	16	..	17	15	3.552
Brown, Mace, Pittsburgh	R	18	2	8	73	4	1	.800	..	318	84	3	..	22	28	1	41	29	3.575
Herrmann, Leroy G., Cincinnati	R	29	2	14	108	3	5	.375	..	468	124	11	3	31	30	1	53	43	3.583
Zachary, J. Thomas, Brooklyn	L	25	9	4	158	7	12	.368	1	696	193	9	2	35	33	5	76	63	3.59
Haines, Jesse J., St. Louis	R	30	3	5	115	6	5	.545	..	471	110	6	1	28	24	1	49	46	3.60
Casey, Thomas H., Chicago	R	13	..	6	26	..	..	.000	..	119	29	1	..	14	10	1	13	11	3.81
Walker, William H., St. Louis	L	37	8	6	193	13	8	.619	2	867	222	12	5	78	79	4	93	82	3.82
Carleton, James O., Chicago	R	31	8	6	171	11	8	.579	..	735	169	14	3	60	84	5	82	74	3.89
Hollingsworth, Albert W., Cincinn	L	38	8	9	173	6	13	.316	..	767	165	12	1	76	89	4	90	75	3.90
Schott, Eugene, Cincinnati	R	33	9	5	159	8	11	.421	1	682	153	13	1	64	49	4	84	69	3.905
Leonard, Emil J., Brooklyn	R	43	4	18	138	2	9	.182	..	579	152	7	1	29	41	9	67	60	3.913
Smith, Robert E., Boston	R	46	8	22	203	8	18	.308	2	893	232	14	3	81	58	..	105	89	3.95
Fitzsimmons, Fred, New York	R	16	6	3	94	4	8	.333	4	399	104	6	1	22	23	3	43	42	4.02
Birkofer, Ralph J., Pittsburgh	L	37	8	12	150	9	7	.563	1	675	173	16	6	42	80	3	87	68	4.08
Castleman, Clydell, New York	R	29	9	2	174	15	6	.714	1	772	186	12	1	64	64	7	93	79	4.09
Earnshaw, George L., Brooklyn	R	25	6	3	166	8	12	.400	2	716	175	14	..	53	72	3	87	76	4.12
Walters, William, Philadelphia	R	24	8	2	151	9	9	.500	2	666	168	9	7	68	40	4	86	70	4.17
Bowman, Joseph, Philadelphia	R	33	6	8	148	7	10	.412	1	652	157	9	4	56	58	1	86	70	4.26
Baker, Thomas, Brooklyn	R	11	1	5	42	1	..	1000	..	194	48	1	..	20	10	2	25	20	4.29
Bush, Guy T., Pittsburgh	R	41	8	9	204	11	11	.500	1	889	237	11	5	40	42	3	115	98	4.32
Nelson, Emmett, Cincinnati	R	19	3	8	60	4	4	.500	1	268	70	6	2	23	14	2	31	29	4.35
Vance, Arthur C., Brooklyn	R	20	..	11	51	3	2	.600	..	225	55	1	3	16	28	1	29	25	4.41
Kowalik, Fabian, Chicago	R	20	1	9	55	2	2	.500	..	239	60	5	..	19	20	4	31	27	4.42
Benge, Raymond A., Brooklyn	R	23	5	4	125	9	9	.500	1	544	142	5	1	47	39	..	77	62	4.46
Freitas, Antonio, Cincinnati	L	31	5	8	144	5	10	.333	..	644	174	14	2	38	51	1	95	73	4.56
Mulcahy, Hugh N., Philadelphia	R	18	..	12	53	1	5	.167	..	246	62	6	5	25	11	1	35	28	4.75
Jorgens, Orville, Philadelphia	R	53	6	11	188	10	15	.400	..	878	216	12	8	96	57	5	129	101	4.84
Stout, Allyn McC., New York	R	40	..	22	88	1	4	.200	..	395	99	11	4	37	29	6	58	48	4.91
MacFayden, D. K., 7Cinn.-28Bost.	R	35	8	6	188	6	15	.286	1	840	239	13	5	47	59	1	118	105	5.03
Rhem, Charles F., Boston	R	10	..	2	40	..	5	.000	..	195	61	5	..	11	10	1	37	24	5.40
Betts, Walter M., Boston	R	44	2	19	160	2	9	.182	1	724	213	19	2	40	40	2	118	97	5.46
Munns, Leslie E., Brooklyn	R	21	..	8	58	1	3	.250	..	273	74	4	4	33	13	4	47	36	5.59
Collins, Philip E., 3Phila.-26St.L.	R	29	2	15	98	7	8	.467	..	442	120	4	3	35	22	3	68	61	5.80
Gabler, Frank, New York	R	26	..	13	60	2	1	.667	..	276	79	5	..	20	24	2	43	38	5.76
Bivin, James N., Philadelphia	R	47	..	15	162	2	9	.182	..	773	220	9	3	65	54	..	129	104	5.78
Prim, Raymond L., Philadelphia	L	29	1	11	73	3	4	.429	..	345	110	6	..	15	27	4	54	47	5.79
Johnson, Silas K., Cincinnati	R	30	4	5	130	5	11	.313	1	603	155	12	3	59	40	2	106	90	6.23
Brown, Robert M., Boston	R	15	2	3	65	1	8	.111	1	304	79	6	..	36	17	2	55	46	6.37
Pezzullo, John, Philadelphia	L	41	2	13	84	3	5	.375	..	421	115	11	7	45	24	..	74	60	6.43
Harrell, Raymond J., St. Louis	R	11	..	7	30	1	1	.500	..	136	39	3	..	11	13	1	26	22	6.60
Babich, John, Brooklyn	R	37	7	9	143	7	14	.333	2	669	191	13	2	52	55	7	124	106	6.67
Frey, Benjamin R., Cincinnati	R	38	3	16	114	6	10	.375	1	536	164	11	4	32	24	3	100	87	6.87
Benton, Lawrence J., Boston	R	29	..	19	72	2	3	.400	..	333	103	3	1	24	21	6	61	55	6.88
Moore, Euel, 15Phila.-6N. Y.	R	21	1	4	48	2	6	.250	..	241	72	5	2	24	18	..	45	40	7.50

BALKS—Heusser, Brennan, Henshaw, Hoyt, Hallahan, Zachary, Castleman, Bush, Jorgens and Pezzullo, 1 each.
TIES—A. Smith, Bivin, E. Moore, 2 each; Schott, Baker, Freitas, Jorgens, Stout and Gabler, 1 each.

Olympic Bobsleigh Selections

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—American bobsleigh teams to compete in the Olympic Games in Berlin were announced Thursday as preparations were completed for the official opening of the winter sports season here.

J. L. Garren, team manager and secretary of the Olympic bobsleigh committee, announced that the team will include:

Gilbert Colgate Jr., William Fiske and Donna Fox, New York; Richard W. Lawrence, Branchville, N. J.; Ivan Brown and Allan M. Washbond, Keene Valley; Max T. Bly, Lake George; Crawford C. Merkel, Hubert Stevens, James Bickford, Hugh Varno, Francis Tyler, John Shene, and Robert Martin, Lake Placid. Curtis Stevens withdrew from the team because of business reasons.

Fine Defeats Flohr

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 28 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York defeated Salo Flohr, of Czechoslovakia, in 31 moves yesterday during the first round of the international masters tournament at the annual Christmas chess congress. The other four games of the first round were drawn.

Rose Bowl Officials Ready for 'Crashers'

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Rose Bowl officials took steps yesterday to build up an impregnable defense against thousands of potential gate crashers expected for the New Year's game here between Stanford and Southern Methodist.

Three lines of defense are planned.

The first is a new steel fence with rugged posts imbedded in concrete. Behind this will be 100 policemen. The reserve line will be the Pasadena fire department, hose lines hooked up and engines running.

Should the situation get out of hand the rushing humanity will be met with watery barrage.

The 84,700 odd tickets were sold out days ago.

More than 200,000 applications were received.

Hines and Cox Lead

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Wiffy Cox, Bethesda, Md., and Jimmy Hines, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., scored brilliant 68's yesterday to lead in the second day of first-round play in the Pasadena $4000 open golf tournament. Their scores, three strokes under par, tied that made Thursday by Al Krueger, Beloit, Wis. At their heels came Eric Seavall, Glendale, Calif., and Fred Morrison, Pasadena, Calif., with 69's. Jack Mackie Jr., New York City, and Willard Hutchison, Altadena, scored 71's.

Indians Release Field

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League last night released C. W. "Whitey" Field, veteran center. Field played last winter for Quebec, which franchise was shifted to Springfield. A mishap sidelined him as he was on the point of reaching his usual form this winter. Since that time "Whitey" has not seen much service with the Indians in actual games.

City College Chess Team Retains Title

Intercollegiate Chess League Standing

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	6	0	19	5
N. Y. U.	4½	1½	17	7
Pennsylvania	4½	1½	16½	7½
Brooklyn	3	3	11	13
Columbia	1½	4½	8½	15½
Yeshiva	1½	4½	5	19
Seth Low	0	6	7	17

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—College of the City of New York retained its Intercollegiate Chess League championship yesterday at the Manhattan Chess Club, and kept for at least another year the Harold M. Phillips Trophy. The winners had six straight victories and a game score of 19 to 5.

City College clinched the title by defeating Columbia University, 3 to 1, in the unfinished fourth-round match. A draw in an adjourned game with Seth Low from the sixth round gained another half point and City College took that match, 3½ to ½.

Leading until yesterday's matches, New York University dropped to second place, showing a final game total of 17 won and seven lost. N. Y. U. finished just half a point ahead of University of Pennsylvania. Penn made a great bid for honors, after losing its first match to City College and playing a tie with New York University in the second round.

Capt. Morton Hamermesh, Max Pavey, Jack Soudakoff, Robert Scher and Tobias Stone were the members of the City College champions. President Phillips of the Intercollegiate Chess Club will present medals to each of these players.

Tourney to Decide Olympic Cage Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The United States basketball entry in the 1936 Olympic Games will be selected following final elimination games to be played in Madison Square Garden next April 3, 4 and 5 or 6, Chairman Walter E. Meanwell of the basketball Olympic committee, announced last night.

Dr. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin athletic director, said the committee had decided to hold a playoff tournament here on those dates of eight teams—five college teams representing the National Collegiate Athletic Association, one from the Y. M. C. A. and two from the Amateur Athletic Union.

The colleges will select their five teams in playoffs within and between 10 geographic districts in which elimination play will be directed by district committees.

District elimination play will take place in Minneapolis, Chicago, Indianapolis and probably Columbus, Ohio, he said.

Sporting Around the Hub

Miss Hollinger Faces Miss Bernhard for Title Tomorrow

VIRGINIA E. HOLLINGER of Dayton, Ohio, defending champion, will meet Helen Bernhard of New York tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the final round of the girls' United States indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill.

The finalists won their semifinal-round matches this morning in straight sets. Miss Hollinger, who won the title here last winter by defeating Miss Bernhard and who also holds the Mary E. Browne Cup, this morning defeated Hope Knowles of Chestnut Hill, Penna., with the loss of only three games. The score was 6—2, 6—1.

In the first semifinal match played today, Miss Bernhard eliminated the only Greater Boston threat left in the tourney when she defeated Elena L. Ciccone of Newton, at 6—4, 7—5. Miss Bernhard defeated Miss Ciccone in this tournament last year.

The final-round doubles match will follow directly after the singles final tomorrow afternoon. The Longwood Covered Courts will again be opened to the public, free of charge.

Indoor Polo Season Opens Tonight—Commonwealth Armory tonight will be the scene of at least 14 chukkers of pony polo action when the Boston indoor polo season gets under way with the first of the weekly tripleheaders. In Class A, Ashcroft will meet Connewood in a six-chukker game. The Medford Ramblers will play the Artillery team in Class B and the Winchester Aces will try their skill with the Cavalry Cossacks in Class C. The Class B and C matches are limited to four chukkers each.

The Ashcroft trio is an all-Clark team, composed of "Big Tim" Clark, captain, and his brothers, Nat and George.

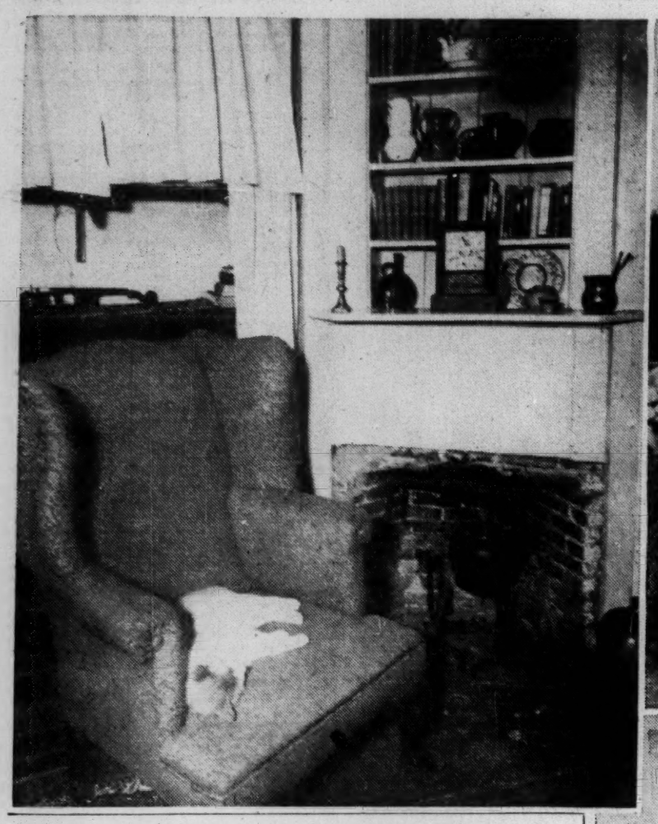
Cornish and Howes Advance—J. G. Cornish of the Harvard Club and H. S. Howes of the Union Boat Club last night advanced to the semifinal round of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament at the Harvard Club. Cornish defeated Lyon Olmsted in five games, 7—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—13, 15—11

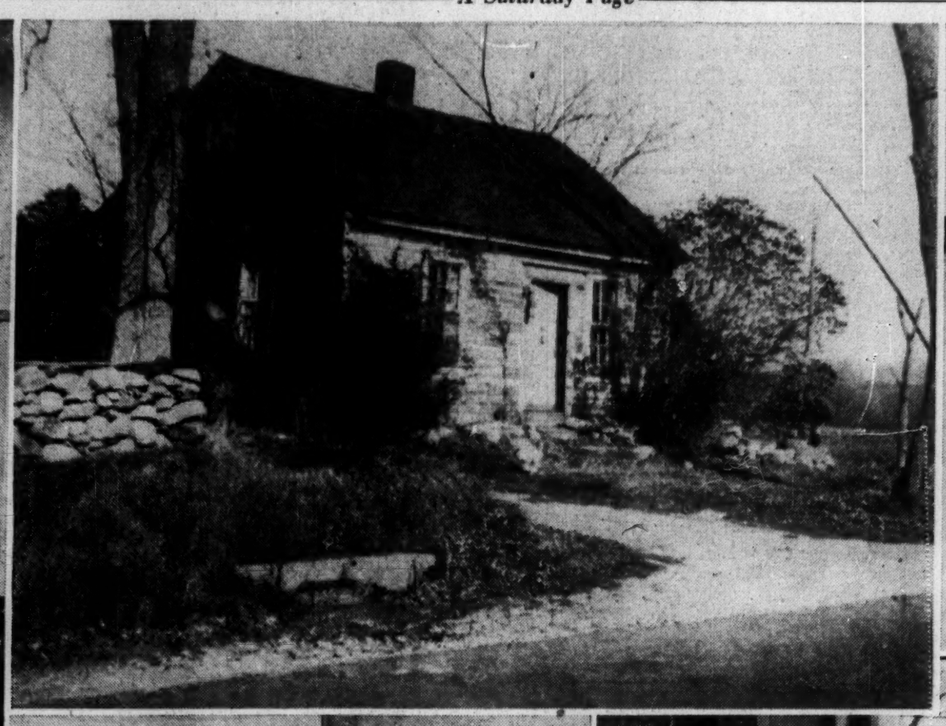
Architecture
Antiques

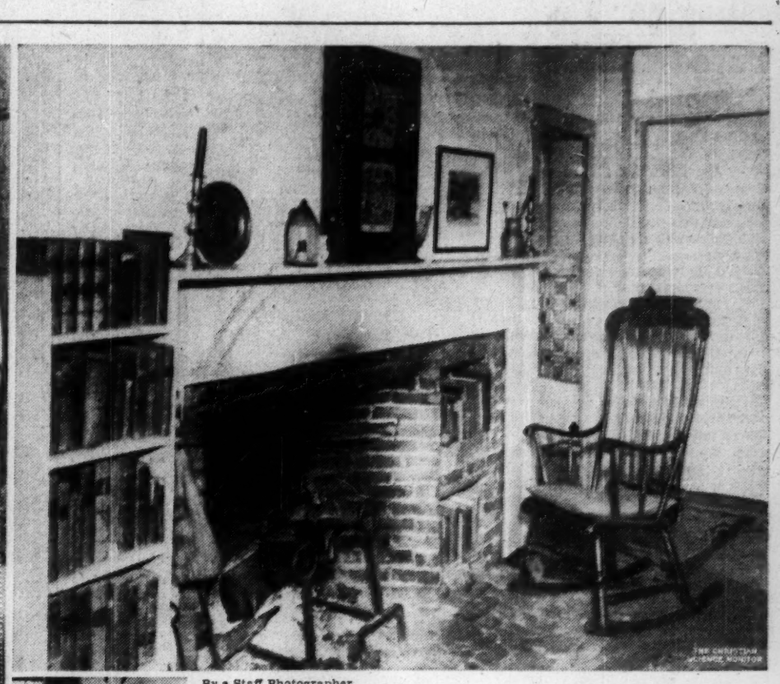
Home Building and Furnishing

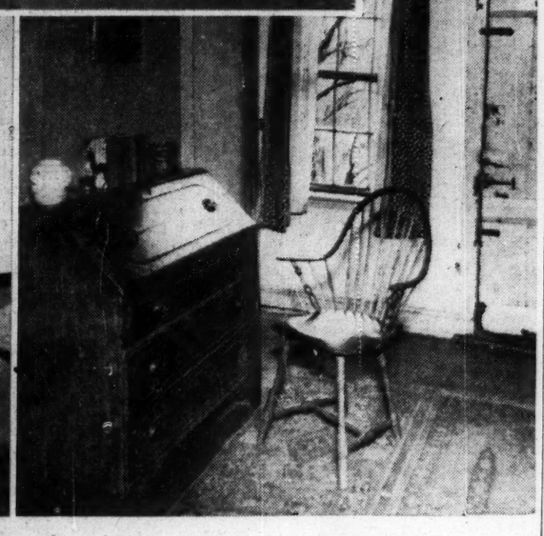
Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page









By a Staff Photographer

That an extremely modest little house which lacks almost every modern aid to comfort and labor saving may still be an attractive and livable place for people of fine taste has been proven by the young couple whose home is pictured here. Situated in the country outside Attleboro, Mass., the cottage has four small rooms on the first floor, as indicated on the plan below. Above, at the left, is a part of the "sitting room," which has its piano, couch and fireplace corner. The three other views are of the "living room" and hold hints of the quiet luxuries of long-enduring serenity that humble, old-time firesides may offer to people of certain tastes

How Early Emigrants Lived

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

NO ONE who is acquainted with his peculiar qualifications for the task will be surprised to know that George Francis Dow has written a book entitled "Every Day Life in Massachusetts Bay Colony." It has just been published by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and sells at $5.

Before this there were six or eight books to Mr. Dow's credit, all concerned with one or another social or industrial phase of seventeenth and eighteenth century colonial life. For 30 years or more since retiring from business his special interest is indicated by his connection with the Essex Institute of Salem as director and curator, and later with the Preservation Society in the same capacity. A descendant of the early settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his entire life has been spent in the region chosen for those earliest pioneer homes. So when he comes to write of the daily life of New England's first settlers, he is merely recording the results of long-time research, impelled by enthusiasm and expressed in a lively and entertaining manner.

Ocean Travel in the 1630's

Instead of beginning the narrative of these adventurers on their arrival in the new land, we are introduced to the conditions of ocean travel and to some degree become acquainted with their experiences aboard ship. It appears that the craft in which the Salem settlers sailed were rated at about 300 tons, they were about 85 feet long with a hold 11 feet deep. This was the size of the "Talbot" in which the Rev. Francis Higginson, Salem's first minister, reached the region in 1630 after a voyage of 68 days. There were 100 passengers along with a crew of 30 crowded on this little craft, with provisions for 90 days. The passage fee of 5 pounds included a prescribed range of provisions, but the passengers were advised to take with them bedding and additional foodstuffs, particularly sallat-oyle (olive oil), prunes, sugar, rice, lemon juice, bacon and poultry. They should also provide skillets and pots for cooking their own supplies at sea, and so we have, taken directly from current correspondence and other records, a few facts on which to base our knowledge of the conditions which were faced by even the most well-to-do American adventurers of 300 years ago. From similar sources supplemented later by newspaper advertisements, probate court records and letters which have survived two centuries or more, the contents of this volume are built up. Mr. Dow is too conscientious an antiquarian to let romance or speculation to color his chapters. Realizing that material for many details which it would delight us to see reconstructed is hopelessly lost, he allows us to feel grateful that so much remains of assured fact.

Dugouts, but No Log Cabins

As to their early houses, it seems that for New England the log cabin tradition must be set aside. It is the author's opinion that the only houses of this sort built in the early 1600's were set up by Swedes and Finns in Delaware, about 1638, where settlers from these northern countries carried on the types familiar to them in their home lands. But as soon as the Pilgrims and Puritans landed they set about building for themselves the simplest kind of houses they had known of in England — framed houses with sides of boards and clapboards. That these materials were soon produced in quantity beyond their needs is proved by the knowledge that when the ship Fortune sailed from Plymouth in 1621, some six months after the Mayflower landed her first passengers, the larger part of her freight consisted of wainscot and clapboards.

But this does not mean that the colonists were all living in houses built of timbers and sawed boards. This was made clear in the pioneer village erected under Mr. Dow's direction just outside Salem at the time of that city's centenary celebration in 1930. Here were shown several types of shelters, all historically accurate. The most primitive was the adaptation of the wigwam such as the Indians were found living in. Then there was the dugout in the hill side or river bank, in which the earth made the floor and three sides and was held by boards from falling in. We are told that as late as 1926 one of these long-abandoned dugouts, the roof thatched with the river sedge existed in Connecticut.

Few Bricks Imported

But these were the very earliest days and very soon the timber and furs of the new country yielded profits which lead to more comfortable dwellings. Clay banks were very common, and in 1629 there as a brick yard in operation in Salem. So simple is the manufacture of bricks, and so widely distributed are the materials from which they are made, that Mr. Dow considers as baseless most of the traditions that this house or that was built from bricks brought from England.

From advertisements, inventories and other documents come the knowledge that sliding window sashes and rectangular panes of glass were replacing old casement windows and diamond-shaped panes by 1714. Also, it appears that outside painting of houses was rare until about 1700, and that Indian red paint, derived from native red ochre and mixed with fish oil, was the first form for exterior use. Inside, however, paint was much more common. In 1753 a Boston shopkeeper advertised for sale his house of eight rooms, seven of them "fire rooms," that is, with fireplaces. He states that one room is painted green, another blue, another cedar, and one marble. The other four are lead color. Twenty years earlier a large sizable dwelling house was offered for sale, having eight fire rooms, two beautifully wainscotted and laid in oil, and four handsomely painted.

Inventories Rich in Facts

Much as we should like to reconstruct in every detail the furnishings of these old dwellings, we are able to do so only in part, and this much chiefly with the aid of room-by-room inventories that were filed in connection with the settling of estates of the 1600's. From these and other records Mr. Dow has derived material for numerous other chapters whose titles include such unrelated topics as "Counterpanes and Coverlets" which is the fourth, and "Crimes and Punishments," the fourteenth.

Of these "The Farmhouse and the Farmer" seems to take us most intimately and fully to the heart of the period's life, for here was the ultimate producer of most of the colonies' wealth. The companion activities of "Shipping and Trade," the subject of another chapter, abound in stirring experiences and in the results of constant friction with the home government. Smuggling and piracy sometimes privately condoned by officials, were the natural sequence of royal attitude indicated by Lord Sheffield's statement that: "The only use of the American Colonies, is the monopoly of their consumption and the carriage of their produce."

Most Pewter Was Imported

That nearly all of the pewter ware used in the colonies in the 1700's and before was imported from England, seems evident from old invoices and advertisements. In them porringers are priced at 10 pence for large ones and 8, for small. Candlesticks are 3 to 4 shillings a pair and miscellaneous dishes are 9½ pence a pound. Little evidence is found that colonial pewterers were active to any considerable extent.

About a hundred excellent illustrations include the whole range of subjects, while an appendix that makes nearly a third of the volume holds some of the most interesting matter. There are the contracts drawn in the 1600's for building several structures—a meeting house, a dwelling and the first King's Chapel in Boston. There are several inventories and accounts—of shipping merchants and of small shop-keepers, all mentioning many materials and things with names that seem strange, but most of which are defined elsewhere in the book.

It is a book that is sure to give much entertainment and possibly amusement to the casual reader, while holding for the studious an abundance of authentic fragments from which to compose a picture of this earliest American colonial life. Frankly they are lightly drawn sketches. As such they may be the more esteemed, for that means the author has refrained from decisiveness and speculation that would not be justified by assured knowledge.

They Found a Little Old House in the Country

By H. Vandervoort Walsh

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

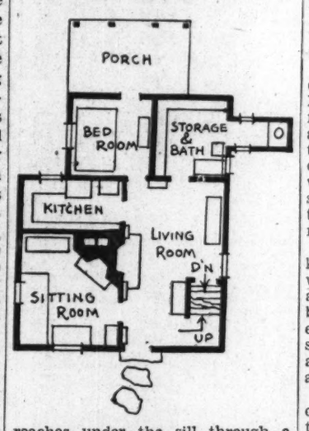
WHEN so many are saying that the modern home should be a machine in which to live, it is refreshing to find one in which two artists are quietly ignoring this philosophy. Their house is beside a country road leading out from Attleboro, Mass., and may be over 200 years old. As you drive eastward from the town in summertime, you will have to be on the alert to see it, for it is almost hidden behind lilac bushes and smothered beneath venerable trees. It is light gray, for the white paint has been worn away from the clapboards. The front door is an unusual green as though from a penetrating dye that carried light into the grain of the wood. A peaceful field, spotted with white and yellow wild flowers, stretches off on each side to a woods made somber by cypresses.

A Winter Discovery

One day in February, some years ago, Harold and Rowena Rice left New York, determined upon discovering a sanctuary for their work, she being a water-colorist and he a sculptor. They found this little house, snow covered, broken, neglected and a shelter for tramps. To the townspeople it was just another deserted house, but to the Rices it was the material out of which they would create a home. In spite of a large hole in the roof and another in the floor, the remains of fireplaces attracted them, and they visioned the possibilities of a very modest little home.

After arranging to rent the place, they moved into the only livable room. First they repaired the hole in the roof, covered over the one in the floor and closed off the rest of the house until repairs could be made in it. They rebuilt one thing at a time but always with old materials. Fresh, white paint was never put over any wood which had mellowed gray with age. Plaster walls were only patched, not torn off and done over. Oak floor boards were cleaned and waxed. The fireplaces were cleared, but the broken, uneven bricks in the hearths were not removed. Bit by bit old-time chairs, a table, desk, bed and other articles of furniture were brought in. For the first year, the town's people wondered what kind of beings they were who preferred to live in so run-down a place. Then they became aware of changes in the little house and before long began to see a home coming to life under the hands of these artists, very modest to be sure, but still a home.

The front door is an old, battened affair, hung on hand-wrought iron hinges and locked by an old-fashioned latch. To one side hangs a lantern and on the door is an old cow-bell. As you enter with the owners, they do not use a key, but with a mysterious air one of them



reaches under the sill through a hole and presses something. At this the latches fall open and the door swings in, to the ring of the cow-bell and jingle of sleighbells hanging inside.

Then you see a quaint living room, not spacious but snug. The fireplace with its red bricks darkened by smoke, catches your interest immediately. In it is an old crane, fire dogs and wood ready for burning and the opening to the chimney oven is filled with books. An old pine desk, honey-colored with age, stands on the opposite side to the fireplace before a red wall hanging.

From the living room a narrow door leads into a tiny sitting room. Here, too, is a fireplace but smaller, fitting the little room, and there is an easy chair before it. A couch is tucked in the corner and alongside of it a red maple table under the window. Even the piano, with its slightly modern lines, is blended into the picture by being placed in a recess in the wall.

At the rear of the house is a little kitchen, with shelves lining all the walls. Hand-made pottery is on them and boxes and tins of reds, deep blues and yellows. Nothing is level, even the table top alongside of the sink having a defiant tilt. The sink and the gas stove seem almost as old as the house.

Under a lean-to roof at the rear of the house is a bedroom so snug that it is practically filled by a spool-bed. From it a door opens on to a porch and from the porch a path winds across fields and into woods. Next to this bedroom is a storeroom, in which is also a lavatory and bathtub.

In the attic, under the brown oak planks and heavy rafters, is the "studio," the workshop where Mr. Rice makes jewelry and does his modeling. There are precious secrets about the spaces between the timbers in the walls. Children are intrigued by the many tools, models, shelves and things on them. Two of my daughters slept up here and told of its wonders, how in the morning they were frightened at the sound of woodpeckers directly over their heads and how they had stumbled across some clay frogs that Mr. Rice had modeled and which they insisted hopped in the dark. In bed they could look up through the cracks in the roof at the stars, but could not understand why the rain had not come through on the bed covers.

Yes, There Is Electricity

Yet this house does not lack modern conveniences. It is filled with the rare, homemade variety. Let us draw water at the kitchen sink, for the process is rather astonishing. On the wall is a knife switch which you throw, then there are weird sounds in the cellar. You pull a string in the corner, and a strange string it is, for it goes up through the ceiling, passes through the attic, drops down on the other side of the house to the cellar, where it lifts a water bottle that empties its contents into an old rotary pump to prime it. Let the string go, the bottle drops back, the pump has been primed and water flows to the sink and also refills the bottle for the next time. In the kitchen, although you are tempted to turn the handle of the faucet, you are told not to do so because it has no practical purpose. Presently an abundance of pure cold water pours forth. It comes underground from the well just outside the front door, where stands a well-sweep as a symbol of the past.

You might think that this house would be cold in winter without a modern heating plant, but in the little sitting room is a stove in which oil is burning. The fuel comes in through a pipe under the floor that connects outside with an old tank, high up, on the top of a wooden horse. Perhaps you have come in with the Rices on a cold winter night and are chilled, but the little stove has been burning quietly all the time you were away. One turn of the handle on the pipe and up it comes with a roaring heat that defies the winter winds. The many cracks and holes in the walls supply the fresh air that a more elaborate air-conditioning plant might with difficulty provide.

You may sit in front of the fireplace while a wood fire assists the stove in warming the house. As you watch the golden light flicker across the ceiling, there come calm and peace, and you understand why so many people are looking for little old houses in the country.

Some Rug Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR winter interiors, Oriental rugs add much luxury, warmth and color to the floor. Where small scatter Orientals were once used on highly waxed floors, now they are more often put here and there on top of plain carpeting, leaving the one tone floor covering as a background for the rich and delicate patterns of the Sarouk and Kirmans, the Tabriz and Feraghan.

Where more than one Oriental is used in the same room, effort is usually made to place together those which harmonize in color, but may not necessarily have come from the same geographical source. If the colors and designs are of the same general tone the effect is very pleasing.

A very interesting and satisfactory library was seen here recently, in which the ground color of three small Orientals was a blue similar to that found in Chinese rugs. This same blue was chosen for the one-tone carpeting. The combination brought out into relief the pattern in the small rugs making them appear as little gems on their background of blue.

One Oriental was placed in front of the double seat, another before a mahogany desk and a third in front of two tiers of bookcases, adding interest and pattern to an otherwise monotone floor. In such cases no padding is needed under the rugs, the carpeting itself serving as a protection.

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A Painter Designs For Commerce

London

SOME of the many art activities of Maxwell Armfield are already known to readers of the Monitor. From time to time reproductions of his decorative landscapes and other compositions have appeared in these pages, and it will be remembered that some years ago he was connected with some important dramatic productions in the United States. In addition to his own play, "Miriam," produced in the Greek Theater, Berkeley, he designed costumes for the production of "A Winter's Tale" at the Berkeley Little Theater and Winthrop Ames's Little Theater, New York. Specimens of these theatrical designs are included in a comprehensive exhibition of Maxwell Armfield's decorative work, at the Raeburn Gallery, 83 Piccadilly, London.

* * *

Carpets, rugs, textiles, pottery, leatherwork, printing — illustration and commercial—are some of the sub-sections in this exhibition which also includes a few decorative paintings, but these are limited in number and chosen to harmonize with the carpets and other exhibits. The aim of the exhibition is to present "Design in Outline, Form and Color." The artist has studied the crafts very thoroughly and is confident that the taste of the public is ready for better stuff than most manufacturers will take the trouble to supply. His exhibition accordingly includes designs done for commercial firms, say for carpets or furnishing fabrics, are carried out with the same feeling for beauty in pattern and color-harmony and respect for quality that distinguish his own paintings.

FRANK RUTTER

Turning aside from painting and from the designing of stage scenery for important productions, Max Armfield has been showing in London a wide range of his excursions in decorative arts. Here the same fabric design is applied in two ways, one background being dark and the other light. Also, although it does not clearly show, this pattern is applied to the book at the right.

Folk Arts Show Continued

TO BE continued through Feb. 1, is the latest announcement regarding the exhibition of Folk Arts of Nantucket, which opened in November at the galleries of the National Committee of Folk Arts at 673 Fifth Avenue (entrance on East 53d Street). There is a strong appeal for very many people in such ingenuous expressions of artistic urge as are assembled here. Some of the forms are common to other parts of New England, but others, particularly scrimshaw and lightship baskets, are identified closely with this locality. This exhibition was noticed at length on this page in the issue of Dec. 7.

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W1XAL—Boston—a non-commercial short wave station is offering on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings, programs of special interest to Monitor readers.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Backs Down Moderately in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling For Tax Purposes Brings Slight Reaction

By Forrest Price

Some of 'em backed down.

Stocks were sold for tax purposes, also there was profit-taking.

But there was nothing to get excited about.

And a few specialties here and there went against the lower price trend, enough so to give the market an irregular appearance.

The ticker had no difficulty keeping up with transactions, for total sales amounted to only 1,100,000 shares.

On the upside of the market was Morrell with a gain of 3 points.

Other gainers less conspicuous included Youngstown Sheet, Chesapeak Corporation, Ritter Dental, Woolworth, United Fruit, Auburn, Bethlehem preferred, Greyhound, Lehman and Ruberoid.

Among the skidders were Case Threshing, with a loss of nearly 5 points, Chrysler, Deere, Commercial Investment Trust, Reading, Radio B, Timken, Wright Aero, du Pont, U. S. Steel preferred, Westinghouse Electric, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Crown Cork and Underwood Elliott Fisher.

Evidently bond market traders, many of them, had extended their holiday festivities, for business was light in the loan division of the market. Price changes were narrow and irregular. Secondary ratings were inclined to go to a lower level. A few of the rail issues made moderate gains, particularly Great Northern 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Frisco 4½s. U. S. Governments were easy. Foreigners were without feature.

Among the commodities cotton at New York was quiet, and prices moved irregularly.

Although great progress toward recovery has been made from the low point of the depression business has still a long distance to go to be restored to its volume of 1929. And this, in a way, offers strong hope that it not only will come back to its former high level but will surpass it to a considerable degree.

This view is supported by the fact that a vast accumulated demand for many necessities still awaits to be satisfied. Here is an indication of what is likely to happen in all lines: Estimates of railway executives are that probably 400 locomotives will be bought by railroad companies in 1936. This compares with 762 purchased in 1929.

Purchases of locomotives dwindled down to almost nothing during the five-year depression. During 1935 fewer than 150 were ordered. Now the railroads are getting into better position financially and will be able gradual,ly to recoup their rolling stock. This will make for active business by locomotive builders and equipment companies generally. And these activities will cover a long period of time before the rehabilitation has been completed.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; leaders dip on profit-taking.

Bonds: Uneven; secondary issues lower.

Curb: Mixed; industrial specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; changes narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; commission house and southern selling.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Foreign

Paris—Traders on the Bourse marked time today awaiting the result of the foreign policy debate being held in the Chamber of Deputies. Rentes showed slight losses, while bank stocks, chemical shares and international issues remained generally unchanged. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Prices opened firm on the Boerse today and increased slightly throughout the session. The closing was active.

London—Closed.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York: People are feeling better, there is no doubt about that, and seem to have more money to spend. Pre-Christmas sales as reported from the principal cities of the United States and Canada will, it is believed, be well ahead of the 1934 figures, and in some instances will reach the highest level since 1930. Even in the building trade, which has been a bit backward, there is a iceling that new building has started which will possibly be the forerunner of a boom.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: As the year end approaches, the market has displayed renewed strength. With annual reports likely to make a good showing within the next month, the market background appears to be favorable. We continue to feel that investors should take great care, however, in selecting securities to be sure they are in a favorable position to benefit from further improvement, which is anticipated during 1936.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We see no reason for altering our opinion with respect to the favorable prospects for a renewal later of the advance which got under way last week.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
March	11.23	11.24	11.20	11.24—	.01
May	11.08	11.10	11.07	11.10—	.01
July	10.87	10.93	10.87	10.92—	.01
October	10.53	10.59	10.52	10.59+	.04
December	10.54	10.54	10.54	10.54—	.06

Spots 11.90. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
January	11.49	11.49	11.48	11.48—	.02
March	11.21	11.22	11.18	11.22—	.01
May	11.07	11.08	11.05	11.07—	.01
July	10.86	10.88	10.86	10.88—	.02
October	10.52	10.53	10.51	10.55+	.01

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
January	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.20—	.01
March	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.20	...
May	6.15	6.16	6.15	6.15—	.01
July	6.10	6.11	6.10	6.10—	.01
October	5.90	5.91	5.90	5.91	...

Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 2 higher to 2 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	97.0	97.0	96.8b
July	97.5	97.5	97.0b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 27
74⅜	51	2½	Acme Steel	67⅛	67⅜	67⅝	68⅝
11⅞	4¼	.10	Adams Express	10⅞	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	110⅜
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35½	35½	35½	...
24⅜	8	.80	Addressograph	22⅞	22¼	22¼	23⅝
19⅜	4½	...	Advance Rumely	19	19	19	19
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅜	7	7½	7¼
173	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	167	166½	166½	167½
2⅜	¾	...	Airway Elec App	2	2	2	2
20½	13¼	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	14⅛	14	14	14¼
33¼	6⅝	...	Alleghany Pr Pf (h)	25	24⅝	24⅝	...
3⅜	¾	...	Alleghany Corp (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14⅝	2⅜	...	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	11½	10⅛	11	11¼
14⅜	1¾	...	Alleghany pf xw (h)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
14⅛	2	...	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
24¼	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	24¼	24	24¼	24⅛
173	125	6	Allied Chem	152¼	152¼	152¼	151½
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
9	3⅛	...	Allied Stores	7⅛	7	7	7¼
37⅞	12	...	Allis Chalmers	37⅝	36¾	36¾	37½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores	71	70⅜	70⅝	71½
4½	2⅛	...	Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	3½
79½	48½	2	Amerada	79½	79⅜	79½	79½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	50½	50½	50⅝	51⅛
47⅜	13½	...	Am Bank Note	42½	41½	42⅜	42⅜
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	65	65	65	65¼
18½	6½	...	Am Crystal Sug	18⅛	17¾	18	18
92	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91½
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40	40	40	40⅝
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	134½	132¾	132¾	135
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	165	165	165	...
32⅝	10	...	Am Car & Fdry	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
64⅝	25½	...	Am Car & F pf	58½	58½	58½	59½
32¼	8	...	Am Chain	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32½
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	85	85	85	86
8⅞	2⅜	...	Am Colortype	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
35⅝	22½	...	Am Com Alcohol	29	28½	28½	29⅛
3⅞	⅝	...	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅞
9¼	2	...	Am & For Pow	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
42	14	...	Am & For Pow pf	28⅝	28½	28½	28½
38¼	12	...	Am & For Pow 6	24	23⅞	24	24⅜
17	3⅝	...	Am & For Pw 2pf	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13¼	13⅛	13¼	12⅝
6⅞	3	...	Am Hide & L	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
40	28	...	Am Hide & L pf	36½	36½	36½	37¼
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36	36	36	35½
4⅝	1⅞	...	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	19	19	19	20
11⅝	4½	...	Am International	10¼	10	10	10⅜
27¾	9	...	Am Locomotive	25	24½	25	25
12⅝	4¼	...	Am Mach & Met	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
33¼	18⅜	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29¼
9⅝	1½	...	Am Power & Lt	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
41½	8⅝	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	38	38⅜	36⅝	37½
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	44¾	44	44	44½
23⅞	10½	...	Am Radiator	23½	23	23¼	23¼
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30¼	30	30	30¼
95⅜	66	5	Am Safety Razor	93	92	92	...
21⅞	4⅜	...	Am Seating	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	24	23¾	24	25
64⅝	31⅝	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	60	58⅞	59¼	59⅜
70	63	3½	Am Snuff	70	70	70	69⅞
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	95½	95	95	95½
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97¼	96⅝	96⅞	97¼
141	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	140½	140½	140½	140⅜
25⅛	12	...	Am Steel Fdries	24¼	23¾	23¾	24¼
43	33½	2	Am Stores	33½	33	33	33¾
70⅛	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	53⅜	50¾	53	51
140⅛	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	124	124	124	125
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	154	153⅛	153¾	154
10¼	2½	...	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
22¼	7⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21½
94¼	48	6	Am Watipf	90½	90½	90½	92
10⅜	4⅝	...	Am Woolen	9	9	9	9⅜
68¾	35½	...	Am Woolen pf	62	61⅝	61⅝	62½
2⅜	⅛	...	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11¾	2¼	...	Am Wr P pf (h)	10	9⅜	9¾	9¾
5⅞	3	...	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	8	...	Anaconda Cop	29	28½	28½	28⅝
37	16½	...	Anaconda Wire	36	35⅝	36	...
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	14⅞	15½	14⅞
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	42	41½	42	42
109	97	7	Armour Del pf	101	101	101	...
6⅛	3¼	...	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
70⅜	55½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	64⅞	64¾	64¾	65
9⅝	4	...	Arnold Constable	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
46¼	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾
18¾	7½	...	Asso Dry Goods	14	13¾	13¾	14
44	29¾	.80	Asso Oil	42	42	42	...
59⅜	35⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	57¼	56⅝	57¼	56⅜
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	91¾	91½	91½	93⅝
37¼	17½	...	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¼	28½	28¾
17½	3	...	Atl Gulf & W I	12½	11½	11½	12
28	20½	...	Atl Refining	26	25⅝	25¾	26⅛
48⅛	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48½
19½	4	...	Atlas Tack	19¼	19	19	19¼
45½	15	...	Auburn Auto	42⅞	41¾	42½	41½
14	5½	...	Austin Nichols	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
5¼	2¾	...	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	4⅞	5

—B—

6⅜	1½	...	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	7½	...	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	36¾	36¼	36¼	37
18	7½	...	Balt & Ohio	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅞
25¼	9¼	...	Balt & Ohio pf	21½	21	21⅛	21⅜
110½	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	40½	40½	40½	...
15½	3¼	...	Barker Bros	13½	13½	13½	14
14½	5⅞	...	Barnsdall A	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	88½	88½	88½	89
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
22⅛	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅞	21½	21⅝	22½
57½	34	2	Best & Co	49	49	49	49⅜
51⅝	25⅛	...	Bethlehem Steel	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
121½	55¾	3½g	Beth Steel pf	120	119	119	119
17	9⅝	...	Blaw Knox	15	14⅞	15	15
18⅞	6⅛	...	Boeing Airplane	18¾	18⅜	18¾	19
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	55⅛	54½	54½	54⅞
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	93½	93½	93½	93½
47¾	38¾	2½	Bon Ami B	38	38	38	38⅝
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	25¼
68½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	68	67½	68	67¾
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52¾	52	52	52⅞
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	47	47	47	48
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	40¼	40	40	40
5½	1⅝	...	Brooklyn Queens	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	51¼	50⅜	51	51¾
11½	3⅜	...	Brunswick Balke	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
17⅜	8⅛	...	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
96½	62¾	3g	Bucyrus E pf	97	97	97	96⅛
3	¼	...	Budd Mfg rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9¾	3¼	...	Budd Mfg	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	2½	...	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
24½	8¼	...	Bullard	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22½
14¾	3¾	...	Bulova Watch	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
10½	5¼	...	Bush Term deb	7½	7½	7½	7½
3½	1⅛	...	Butte Coa & Zinc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1¾	⅜	...	Butterick h)	1	⅞	⅞	1
20⅝	11⅜	...	Byers	18	17⅞	18	18¾

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34¼	33	33	34
1⅛	¼	...	Callahan Z & L	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
6¾	2½	...	Calumet & Hecla	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30¾
17⅛	8⅛	...	Canada Dry	16¼	15⅞	16	16⅜
13¾	8⅜	2	Canadian Pacific	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	39
14	4¾	...	Capital Admin	13	13	13	...
8¼	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
111¼	65½	...	Case Threshing	96½	92¼	93	97
126½	83½	4	Case Threshing pf	117	117	117	...
60	26½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	56
35⅜	19½	...	Celanese Corp	29⅜	28⅞	29	28⅞
21¼	16⅛	...	Celotex Co n	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
62½	34	...	Central RR of NJ	44¼	44½	44½	44
61¼	41	...	Century Ribbon	8¼	8¼	8¼	88⅝
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	54	52	52½	53⅛
12⅜	3⅝	...	Certain-Teed	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅜
80⅜	23	...	Certain-Teed pf	80	80	80	78
20¼	4⅜	...	Checker Cab Mfg	18	18	18	18
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	57½	56¾	56¾	56½
53¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	50⅜	50	50	50¼
2⅛	1	...	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3¼	⅞	...	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
5⅝	1⅝	...	Chi & Gt W of (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	30⅞	30	30	31
3	¼	...	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4¾	¾	...	Chi M & StP pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5⅝	1¼	...	Chi & N'wstn (h)	2¾	2½	2⅜	2⅝
10⅜	3⅜	...	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7	6⅜	7	6⅜
19⅞	4⅝	...	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
13⅜	3¾	...	Chi R'k I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
2⅜	1⅛	...	Chi R'k-P 6% (h)	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
18¼	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	18¼	18¾	18¾	18¼
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29⅛	29	29	29¼
9	3½	...	Childs Company	7	6¾	7	6¾
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	93⅛	90¾	91	92¾
17⅜	12	2†	City Ice & Fuel	13⅞	13½	13½	13¾
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	70½	70½	70½	71
6½	3¼	...	City Stores	5	4½	4½	5
27⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	26
48⅛	27⅜	1½	Cleve Cin Chi Co	45¾	45¼	45¼	46¾
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	54	51¾	51¾	54⅜
93	72½	2†	Coca-Cola	87	86	87	86⅝
21	15⅛	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
50	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48⅜	47½	47½	48⅜
9¾	6¾	...	Colonial Bea Oil	8¼	8	8	8¼
5⅛	⅜	...	Colo F & Ir (h)	4¼	4	4	4¼
28½	5	...	Colo F&I pf (h)	27½	27	27	27
20½	10¾	...	Colo & Southern	18½	17½	17½	18
12	7	...	Colo & So 1pf	15⅜	15	15	16⅞
15⅜	4⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13½	13	13½	13¾
40⅞	40¼	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	40¼	40	40	40¼
101¼	67	4†	Columbian C vtc n	94	93	93	93¾
50	48½	2¾	Columbia P pf	48½	48½	48½	48½
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	45	44¼	44½	44½
72	56¼	3†	Comm Inv Tr	58⅞	58¾	58⅝	59¾
115½	110¼	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99⅞	99½	99¾	99½
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
3	¾	...	Comwlth & So	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾
71	29⅝	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
21½	9	2b	Congress Cigar	16	16	16	16
45¾	27	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	42¾
14	8⅛	...	Conn Rv & Lt	16	15¼	15½	16
7½	3¼	...	Consol Film Ind	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
11⅛	9	...	Consol Cigar	9⅛	9	9	9⅜
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30⅝	30¼	30½	30¾
105½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	102¼	102	102	102¼
6¾	1½	...	Consol Laundries	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	11⅛	11	11¼	11⅛
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111½	111½	111½	111⅞
1⅜	½	...	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾
23½	8¾	...	Container A n	22⅜	22	22½	22
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	71	71	71	71½
11⅞	4½	...	Cont Baking A	11½	11	11	11½
1⅞	⅜	...	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
69	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	67¼	67	67	68¼
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	85⅝	84½	84¼	84¾
20½	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜
44⅜	29½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	43⅞	43¼	43¼	43¾
2¾	⅜	...	Cont Motors	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
34⅞	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	33⅝	32⅝	33	33⅜
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	63½	63	63	63¾
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	68¾	68¾	68⅜	68½
6⅝	5¼	...	Coty	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
39⅜	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37	37	37
105¼	47½	1.50g	Crucible Steel pf	101	101	101	104½
36¼	14	...	Crucible Steel	36	35¼	36	35¼
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	46	45¼	45½	46⅛
19⅜	11¾	...	Crosley Radio	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18
3⅛	¾	...	Crown Zeller vtc	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
2⅛	1	...	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
14	5	...	Cuba Ry pf	10¼	10	10¼	...
8½	5¼	...	Cuban Am Sug	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
80⅜	40½	...	Cuban Am S pf	59	59	59	60½
47⅛	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	37	37	37	37½
24⅜	15	...	Curtis Publishg	21	20⅞	21	21
4¼	2	...	Curtiss-Wright	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
11½	6¼	...	Curtiss-Wright A	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞

—D—

58¾	22¾	...	Deere & Co	53⅞	52⅜	52⅝	54½
28	19	1.16g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27½	27½	27
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel W G Co	23¼	22¾	22⅝	22
43½	23⅜	...	Del & Hudson	36	35½	35⅝	35⅝
19⅛	11	...	Del Lack & W	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅝
8	1⅛	...	Denver R G pf (h)	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
129¼	65	4†	Detroit Edison	130	129½	129½	129¼

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 27
38⅛	13⅜	...	Distillers Cp Seag	34½	34½	34¼	34⅛
41	36½	1½†	Diamond Match	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½
44⅞	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	42½	41⅜	42¼	42¾
12⅜	6¾	...	Dominion Stores	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
54½	17½	.75b	Douglas A	52⅜	51¼	51¼	51½
22	13½	1½b	Dresser A	20	20	20	20½
17½	6⅜	...	Dresser B	16	16	16	16
1⅜	¼	...	Duluth So Sh pf	1	1	1	...
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	15	14⅞	14⅞	...
146½	86⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	139⅞	137½	138	139¼

—E—

172¼	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	156¼	155⅜	155½	156¾
30⅜	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	29	28¼	28⅝	29⅜
8⅜	2¼	...	Eitington Schild	7¾	7½	7½	7½
38¾	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	36½
14¾	5⅞	...	Elec Boat	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	14
8⅜	5⅜	.24b	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅝
28⅜	2½	...	El Pow&L 6% pf	28⅜	27½	27½	28
32¼	3	...	Elec Pow & L pf	32⅜	31	31	31¾
58⅜	39	2†	Elec Sto Battery	53⅛	53	53	54
⅝	⅛	...	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1⅞	⅝	...	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	14	...	Engineers P S 5pf	44	44	44	44
55	14½	...	Engineers PS ww	48	48	48	48
...	7½	...	Equitable Off Bldg	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅝
14	7⅞	...	Erie RR	11¼	11¼	11⅛	12
38¾	15	1	Evans Products	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37⅛

—F—

15	4	...	Fairbanks pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	...
30½	17	...	Fairbanks Morse	38	37½	37½	38
120	115	...	F

Business and Industry

Public Spending in Christmas Week Unmatched Since 1930

Commerce and Finance

Kennedy Joins Executive Staff Of Radio Corp.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—A revision of executives of the Radio Corporation of America brought Joseph P. Kennedy, former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, into the organization today and the resignation of Merlin H. Aylesworth as president of National Broadcasting Co., an RCA subsidiary.

Mr. Kennedy was assigned the specific task of working out a comprehensive plan of recapitalization of the nation's largest radio concern.

Mr. Aylesworth resigned, a company statement said, to devote more time to Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., of which he recently was made chairman of the board.

A new post, vice chairman of the board, was created for Mr. Aylesworth in the organization structure on NBC.

Lenox R. Lohr, who managed Chicago's Century of Progress exposition, will take over presidency of the NBC on Jan. 1, suceeeding Mr. Aylesworth.

Announcement of the changes came from David Sarnoff, president of RCA and Board chairman of NBC following an extended meeting of the board of directors of the parent firm.

Mr. Sarnoff declined to expand his brief announcement of Mr. Kennedy's duties.

Mr. Kennedy, taking his first major job since resigning from the SEC, said he had received the figures relating to RCA, and would report his conclusions after an exhaustive study. Neither he nor Mr. Sarnoff could say how long this task might take.

Mr. Kennedy will leave tomorrow for a 10-day trip to Florida.

His being offered and accepting the RCA post, which he described as "not permanent," came as a surprise to Washington associates who had considered him as possibly in line for a post in the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

More than 40 plans of recapitalization have been considered and rejected by RCA directors in the past.

Takes Big Radio Job

Joseph P. Kennedy
Former Head of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Tax Collections Off 8 Per Cent in 1934 Compared With 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Tax collections totaled $9,500,000,000 in 1934, according to estimates by the National Conference Board. This is lower than in 1930, when tax collections reached a total of $10,300,000,000.

This decline of about 8 per cent between 1930 and 1934 does not represent a decline in tax burdens, since declines in income were primarily responsible for the decrease in tax receipts.

For the period 1932 to 1934 the ratio of tax collections to national income averaged about 20 per cent, a much higher figure than in the years prior to the depression, when the ratio ranged between 10 and 12 per cent.

In its analysis of the relation of taxes to national income, the conference board's study points out that, other things being equal, a low ratio indicates a moderate amount of socialization, and a high ratio a high degree of socialized activity.

A ratio of public income to social or national income in excess of 50 per cent would be possible only in a state in which private industry had taken second place to government as a provider of goods and services. While industry might be able to function, if the ratio were above 50 per cent, there is reason to doubt that it could function effectively. So large a ratio would involve not only a progressive narrowing of the field of private activity and a corresponding broadening of the field of public activity, but also the imposition of tax burdens on business and individuals that would prove to be intolerable.

Los Angeles Home Loan Bank Declares Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Declaration by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles of a dividend at the rate of $1 a share for each of the years 1934 and 1935 was announced Dec. 20 by M. M Hurford, president.

"Declaration of this dividend was made possible," said Mr. Hurford, "by the increased use by members of the facilities of the bank. More than $90,000 will be distributed in the form of dividends.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20

Sayre Would Give All Nations Access To Colonial Marts

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Complete equality for all nations in access of the colonial markets of the world was urged today by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State.

The assertions of the State Department's trade expert, indicating that the Administration already had come to grips with this problem in the course of its reciprocal trade program, were made in an address prepared for delivery to the democratic Women's Luncheon Club.

Mr. Sayre called for world "economic disarmament," on the ground that armies will move across international borders if trade does not.

In self-governing countries, he said, an economic basis for peace must mean "a constructive program for the gradual liberalization of trade."

But the problem concerning colonial and other nonsovereign areas, he added, "is one of assuring to nationals of all countries complete equality of access to markets and equality of treatment for those desiring to live or do business within such areas."

He described as "a myth" the idea that colonies are necessary as an outlet for surplus populations, asserting that "in actual fact nationals do not emigrate to colonial areas in sufficiently large numbers to relieve home congestion. . . .

"Another aspect of the problem, though perhaps a relatively minor one, is access to colonial raw materials. During peacetime this is not as vital and critical a problem as has been sometimes supposed. . . . But in time of war shortage of raw materials raises supreme difficulties.

The problem of raw materials, therefore, becomes largely one of guaranteeing peace, and thus transcends the economic sphere.

"It is nondiscriminatory access to colonial markets and equality of opportunity for all in colonial areas which must constitute the really vital issues. The support of dense populations without lowering their standards of living is dependent not on emigration to colonial areas but on access to markets."

Increase of 14 P. C. Seen in Advertising For the Coming Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Advertising, promotion and sales plans are being made farther ahead than at any time since 1929, says Herbert L. Stephen in an article appearing in Printers Ink on the results of a survey.

About 25 per cent of those answering a questionnaire on national advertising are reported as saying they are working on plans for six months in advance and another 7 per cent on plans three months in advance.

Increases of advertising appropriations for 1936 ranging from 5 to 25 per cent and averaging 14 per cent were reported as planned by 53 per cent of the national advertisers answering the queries. Another 20 per cent expected to raise their appropriations by an undetermined amount and 25 per cent expected to make no material change. Others said it was too early to answer the question or else failed to answer.

Mr. Stephen says the largest increases are indicated in the steel industry with the motion picture industry also among those making material increases. The biggest increase among package goods advertisers will be shown by the liquor interests. Automobile and accessory concerns indicated increases and grocery product budgets seemed likely to remain unchanged.

Work Commences on New Du Pont Office Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company announces that it will begin immediately the construction of an office building to accommodate its expanding business and to provide office space for the score of industrial concerns who have begun moving their headquarters to Wilmington.

The new structure will occupy almost the entire block adjacent to the present du Pont building and hotel. It will be 13 stories high and cost approximately $2,500,000. It is proposed to have it ready for occupancy by autumn.

Factors Point to Improved Railroad Earnings in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Conspicuous changes in the financial picture of the American railways are expected by Wall Street during 1936 if the present improvement in rail earnings continues. There is a possibility of some resumptions of regular rail dividends. After six years in which 85 roads have gone into receivership or trusteeship and not one has come out, 1936 may see some reorganizations actually completed.

A cumulative improvement in railroad earnings has been in progress since last August. Monthly comparisons with 1934 have steadily improved. Whereas during the first half of 1935 unfavorable comparisons with the previous year were shown by gross revenues, net operating income, and net income, the comparisons are now almost uniformly favorable.

Net Income Increases

This improvement, which arises chiefly out of the general improvement in business and the acceleration of industrial production, has been multiplied in its effect on the net income of the railroads by reason of the high leverage of operating costs and fixed charges. Thus, for example, the gross operating revenues, or receipts from shippers and passengers, of the Class I roads during October showed an increase of only 16.4 per cent over October, 1934. But the net operating income, after all operating costs, showed an improvement of 52 per cent. And when fixed charges had been deducted from this net operating income, the final net income available for dividends on the railroad preferred and common stocks, showed an increase of 433 per cent over October, 1934.

How the summer-fall results have improved upon the early-1935 results, and how this improvement has been handed down to net income in a multiplied form, is shown in the following table, for the Class 1 roads:

	1935 (Millions)	1934	Per cent Change
First Quarter			
Gross Revenues	$800	$800	.....
Net Oper. Income	85	113	— 24.8
Net income	def. 45	def. 15	.....
Second Quarter			
Gross revenues	836	830	+ 1
Net Oper. Income	110	114	— 3.5
Net Income	def.17	def. 8	.....
Third Quarter			
Gross Revenues	876	834	+ 5
Net Oper. Income	127	117	+ 9
Net Income	def. 4	def. 14	.....
October			
Gross Revenues	341	293	+ 16.4
Net Oper. Income	75	49	+ 52
Net Income	32	6	+433

This table shows that while gross revenues this year have been slowly pulling ahead of last year, being neck-and-neck in the first quarter, but 16.4 per cent ahead in October, net operating income has come up from 25 per cent behind last year in the first quarter to 52 per cent ahead of it in October. Net income after fixed charges, however, has come up from way behind the pack in the first quarter to a 433 per cent improvement over last year in October. It is this so-called "leverage" or volatility of railroad net income available for dividends which leads Wall Street to expect so much of the rail stocks in 1936, provided—and it is an important proviso—that business recovery continues to bring the rails more freight and passenger revenues.

Earnings Prospects

There are several imponderables in the rail earnings prospect, however, apart from the trend of general business. For one thing, the earnings improvement this fall has been made in spite of a handicap in the wage scale. During the fall of 1934 the railroads had restored 2½ per cent of the 10 per cent wage cut from the 1929 level. Last spring the remaining 7½ per cent was restored. This fall's net operating income was arrived at, therefore, after payment of wages of about 7½-8 per cent above the comparable months of 1934, and wages absorb about half the railroads' earnings.

A further factor of uncertainty lies in the Wagner-Crosser Railroad Retirement Act, which goes in effect on March 1, 1936. This is expected to cost the roads about $54,000,000 a year. Some 125 roads have agreed to pool their legal efforts in an attack on the law, which was rewritten to accomplish the same object as the Rail Pension Act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last May.

In addition there face the roads, in the coming Congress, possible legislation requiring increased train crews, limiting the cars on trains, a 30-hour week, and other possible make-work legislation.

Still another imminent possibility is that the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the hearings last October on the subject, will make mandatory on the roads a reduction in the 3.6 cents per mile basic passenger rate. Most of the western and southern roads hae already voluntarily put into effect basic rates of 2 cents and in some cases as low as 1½ cents, but the northeastern roads which do the bulk of the passenger-carrying business have, with the exception of Baltimore & Ohio, opposed such mandatory reduction. Interstate Commerce Commission decision may be handed down this month or in January, and may be appealed to the courts.

On the other hand the roads will reap the alleged benefits of the Motor Carrier Act, passed by the last Congress, under which rates charged and services rendered by interstate motor truck and bus companies will be subject to ICC regulation.

Speeding Reorganizations

One of the effects of improved earnings may be the speeding of rail reorganizations. In spite of the criticisms levelled at Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, under which most roads are to be reorganized, it is generally conceded that the outstanding obstacle to reorganizations is low earnings.

The commission, which Section 77 puts into a commanding position in reorganization proceedings, has been willing to permit delay until some earnings can appear to be capitalized. Federal Coordinator Eastman is said to have proposed a clause in last August's amendment to Section 77, prohibiting reorganizations which capitalize fixed charges in excess of 80 per cent of the average of the three poorest years in the last 10, but the clause was not included in the final draft in the law. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has conceded this fall that reorganizations should be allowed to wait on earnings.

The significance of better earnings for reorganizations may be seen in the case of the Missouri Pacific. The Van Sweringen reorganization plan, proposed last summer and since attacked by three protective committees, cut the fixed charges from the former $20,000,000 to $7,000,000. At that time it seemed unlikely that the road would earn more than $7,000,000 for fixed charges during 1935. It now appears that it may do slightly better, and perhaps much better in 1936.

Favoraable dividend news would also result from improved rail business. Both the Pennsylvania and the Louisville & Nashville have been restricting their dividends to special payments based on the previous year's earnings. Good earnings in 1936 might induce them to restore a "regular dividend."

Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western might step up their present earnings. Burlington is expected to do better, and may step up its dividend, which is paid to Great Northern and Northern Pacific, its owners. The former may reinstate the dividend on its "preferred" (the only stock outstanding) after completion of its much discussed $105,000,000 refunding.

Jones Commends Bankers' Efforts To Resume Lending

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 28 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, suggested lower interest rates by both banks and insurance companies in a statement commending the American Bankers' Association's efforts to help its members resume their former financing functions.

Commenting on a statement by Robert Fleming, president of the Bankers Association, Mr. Jones said:

"Mr. Fleming understands the necessity for banks to revise their lending and investing policies, if the Government is to get out of the lending business. He is to be commended for his efforts and his desire to co-operate in this very essential phase of recovery.

"The new banking laws allow national banks to lend in reasonable amounts on improved real estate, and to industry, for as long as 10 years. This character of credit is necessary, and should be readily available to banks. Broadening the base of eligible paper for rediscount by the Federal Reserve System makes extreme liquidity no longer necessary, and since banks are not permitted to pay interest on current or commercial deposits they can afford to lend at lower rates than have heretofore prevailed.

"Insurance companies also should reduce interest rates on mortgages, both far mand urban."

Volume of Christmas Mail 10 P.C. Greater Than 1934

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—A 10 per cent increase in the volume of Christmas mail over last year, was indicated at the Post Office Department.

Postmaster General Farley announces that reports received from the largest 55 post offices in the nation disclosed an average increase of 10.21 per cent. The estimates were based on business for the first 23 days of December.

Weekly Index Of Industrial Activity

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity declined .8 to 86.2 this week, after 11 consecutive advances, nine of which established new tops for the year.

Sharp drops in automobile output and steel mill activity were prime reasons for the setback, although carloadings dropped slightly more than was seasonally expected.

Cotton manufacturing activity rose to a new high for the year again, to the highest level since September, 1933. Residential building gained on a seasonally adjusted basis, and electric power production was unchanged.

The index, with seasonally adjusted indices of its components, based on the latest available statistics, with 1929-30 as 100, follows:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Composite index	86.2	87.0	71.9
Automobile prod.	96.0	104.1	93.7
Steel mill activity	66.4	73.3	46.4
Cotton mfg. activ.	*107.1	104.4	100.0
Electric power prod.	104.3	104.3	96.9
Residential budg.	42.8	42.3	18.8
Total carloadings	69.6	69.7	63.6

* New 1935 high.

Number of White Farm Tenants in Alabama Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The number of white tenants increased and the number of negro tenants decreased in the period from 1930 to 1935 in Alabama, according to facts from the U. S. farm census of 1935 worked up by Dr. H. H. Chapman, director of the bureau of business research of the University of Alabama.

In 1930 there were 63,727 white farm operators as compared with 69,967 in 1935, a gain of 9.8 per cent. The total land in farms for whites rose from 7,029,564 to 7,800,749, a gain of 11 per cent, and the acres of crop lands harvested per farm rose from 28.9 to 29.2. The value of land and buildings, however, decreased from more than 193,000,000 in 1930 to less than 146,000,000 in 1935.

Retail Business In Week Highest In 5-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Distribution of bonuses, double salary checks, unexpected bank pay-offs, and the heaviest holiday travel in years brought a freedom of Christmas spending that has been unmatched since 1930, the volume of retail sales exceeding the totals for the comparative periods of the years intervening, according to the weekly report of Dun & Bradstreet.

"Individual purchases were larger this season, charge accounts were used more generously, and cash sales increased," says the report. "Many stores reported sellouts of toys, sporting goods, jewelry, stationery, handbags, and some toiletries before the shopping period closed. Demand spread to nearly all departments in its inclusiveness, with some items almost dormant since 1930 sought insistently.

Laast-Minute Buying

"The cumulative force of last-minute Christmas buying and the covering of cold weather needs, as temperature dropped and snow prevailed, pushed retail sales over the previous holiday quotas set," the survey continued.

"From a week earlier volume expanded 10 to 30 per cent, while the comparative 1934 total was exceeded by an estimated range of 12 to 25 per cent. The rate of gain was slower in the New England States, but sales were up 8 to 15 per cent from a year ago. The jam of shoppers at some of the large centers of the East, added to the continued expansion at the small cities, lifted volume for the district by 10 to 15 per cent.

"The high rate of industrial activity in the Middle West accounted for larger gains than in most districts, the increase in sales over the 1934 week amounting to 12 to 20 per cent," according to the report. "Subzero weather and snow kept movement of staples nearly on a par with holiday goods in the Northwest, where the increase ranged from 20 to 30 per cent. With tourist traffic helping, volume for the South was ahead of last year's by 25 to 30 per cent, while in the Southwest the rise was 15 to 25 per cent. The surge of buying during the two final days of Christmas shopping carried volume for the Pacific coast 15 to 38 per cent over 1934.

Wholesalers Busy

"Wholesale trades revealed less than the usual late December decline, but volume of orders was smaller than for the week preceding, although running well ahead of last year's showing. Urgent requests for holiday items continued heavy right up to the day before Christmas, but many orders could not be shipped because of depleted stocks," says the report.

"Lean inventories brought hurried trips to the leading markets to obtain merchandise for after-Christmas promotions. In many instances, the desired articles were not available at early December prices.

"Some retailers have abandoned plans for clearance sales of house furnishings, radios, furniture, floor coverings, linens, draperies and electrical appliances, in view of the strength of the demand and the absence of distress stocks on the markets. Rush orders for blankets, gloves, men's overcoats, sweaters and general apparel suitable for the cold weather rose as temperatures dropped in most parts of the country. Requests were numerous for men's furnishings and sports outfits, while shoe volume expanded further, and there was an abrupt pick-up in orders for rubber footwear, winter hardware, skates and skis," the report concludes.

Lithuanian Trade Down With Germany But up With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS — Lithuania's loss of trade with Germany is being partly compensated for by increased exports to Soviet Russia. In Lithuania's foreign trade Russia occupies the second place after England.

Live pigs which formerly went in large quantities to Germany are now being bought by the U. S. S. R. Every month about 12,000 live pigs are sent to Russia. Lithuania in turn receives from Russia naphtha, phosphorus, benzine, cotton material, glass products, agricultural machines and anthracite.

During the first nine months of 1935 Lithuania's imports from Russia amounted to 10,380,000 Lits, or $1,880,000. Exports to Russia were $1,863,333.

Memel sawmills are busy preparing Russian logs for sale to western Europe, and especially to England. On condition that the wood is sawed in Memel, the Russians enjoy special privileges in connection with the transit and transportation of their timber through Lithuanian territory.

In the near future there are to be new commercial negotiations between Russia and Lithuania which, it is hoped in Lithuania, will lead to a further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

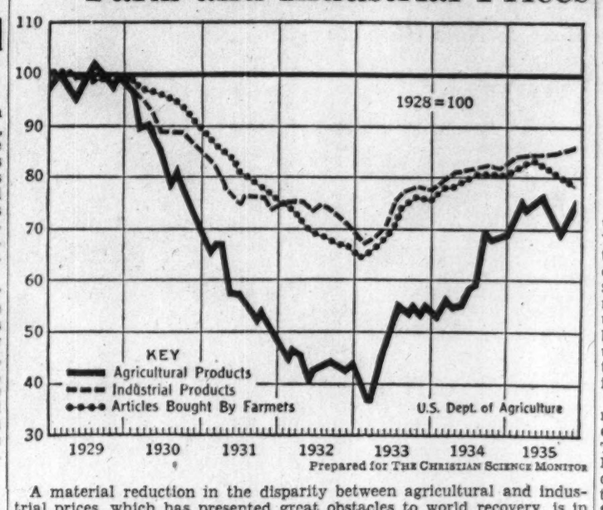
St. Louis-Kansas City R. R. Denied New 236-Mile Line

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied an application of the St. Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad for authority to construct a 236-mile line between St. Louis and Kansas City.

The commission said it was clear "that the territory is reasonably well served by existing railroads and other means of transportation."

"The lines serving the territory have had heavy losses in recent years, have ample capacity to handle an increase in business and could ill afford to lose the traffic which would be diverted by the proposed operation," the I. C. C. said.

Gap Gradually Closing Between Farm and Industrial Prices



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A material reduction in the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices, which has presented great obstacles to world recovery, is in evidence, as shown by the United States Bureau of Agriculture, according to a review issued by C. W. Young & Co., New York City.

"While this disparity has been most marked in the United States where agricultural prices have risen furthest, the tendency for the gap to close is likewise indicated in the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, and other countries," says the review.

"Considering the fact that agriculture still is the most important and most stable factor in the world's economy, the increase in the "real" purchasing power of the farmer, as a result of the restored equilibrium between the prices he obtains for products which he sells and the prices for merchandise which he buys, must be considered one of the most marked and lasting stimulants to continuous world recovery."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The pyrotechnic change in American silver-buying policy in the second week in December completely flummoxed London opinion. The prevailing attitude is conveyed by such headlines as "The Riddle of United States Silver Policy," and almost as many answers to the riddle were put forward as there were answerers.

Silver Changes

One suggestion was that the United States Treasury wanted to lower the price of silver in order to reduce the cost of the vast quantities of metal that continue to pour into Washington's open maw. It is suggested that the latest change in American policy is no more than an incident in the maneuvers of a market operator who has both the strength and the weakness of a monopolist. But this does not really solve the conundrum.

What is the purpose of the monopolist's operations, and has that purpose now changed? Others believe that the move was simply a snub for the London silver market, which must have made good profits out of the turnover in metal between the silver-selling countries and the United States. This view is supported by Mr. Secretary Morgenthau's hint about no longer confining purchases to London. But this solution again does not answer the inner question. Why, if that alone was the purpose, has the buying price been precipitously lowered? The actual sources of silver would not be much altered by going to Bombay or Shanghai; for, as many a Dick Whittington has discovered, the streets of London are not paved with bullion; the United States Treasury may buy silver in London, but the metal comes from the countries that have it to sell. Therefore, it is asked, why make this explosive stir about—at highest—cutting out a middle-man?

During an unusually difficult period, when money has been scared from Europe, when the seasonal movement has been against sterling, and when London has been investing heavily in Wall Street, the purchase of silver by the United States Treasury has been an invaluable prop for the pound. Permanently remove that prop, and the basis of stabilization must be a lower value for sterling in terms of dollars.

Stabilization and China

Still another school of thought believes that the United States Administration has in mind the prospect of world currency stabilization, and thinks that a lower silver price, and the further increase of its gold reserves in substitution for the flow of silver, will give it extra bargaining power. But London opinion as a whole reflects that stabilization, if and when it comes, will be based on economic facts and not in bribes or threats. One of the rock-bottom facts will be the relative positions of the dollar and the pound.

The most plausible explanation of all for the change in American policy is offered by those who first ask themselves what is the new factor in the situation that might justify such a sudden change. The new factor can be found in the Chinese abandonment of the silver standard, whereby the world's greatest supply of silver was demonetized—a fact of fateful importance for the world's greatest purchaser of silver. Hence London opinion seems to be congealing around the theory that the United States Treasury contemplates buying silver direct, on a large scale, from the Chinese Government and banks. And what next? To English eyes the American silver policy looks very much like a treadmill that cannot be halted.

Ships and Subsidies

It would be a mistake not to pay great account, on both sides of the Atlantic, to Mr. Alexander Shaw's announcement that the services of British ships between the United States and Australia and New Zealand would be discontinued forthwith in view of the absence of government support.

Mr. Shaw is chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (the P. & O.), of which the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, the owner of the line in question, is a subsidiary. "This decision," said Mr. Shaw, "is entirely due to the disastrous effect of highly subsidized foreign competition. When this British service is withdrawn there will only be left the Canadian-Australasian Line linking up Australasia and the North American continent."

The announcement itself, so far from being unexpected, had been heralded by public and private warnings in the same sense. But here is action in the place of words. The enormous subsidies given to the American service—the Matson Line—that competes with the Union Steamship Co. have at last driven the British ships off the ocean. Public and parliamentary opinion will be far more moved by this tangible fact than by a score of verbal warnings.

Not the Other Cheek

What can be done about it is another question. To answer subsidy with subsidy is financially impossible for a country with so huge a mercantile marine as ours. If the Union Company received a subsidy, why should not the P. & O. itself come in for a slice from the same cake, since it has to compete, between the Mediterranean and India, with heavily subsidized Italian ships? And so the snowball would grow. In this instance there are other possible weapons of defense.

The shipping circles concerned have long agitated for the reservation of the carrying trade between Australia and New Zealand for ships under the British flag, just as the carrying trade between Honolulu and the American mainland is reserved for United States bottoms. This may indeed happen before very long, or at least be used as a bargaining threat.

Still another possible answer to subsidies is a scheme of compensatory port dues on the ships of subsidizing countries. But it is no use our blinking the enormous difficulties in the way of such a slaughter of our traditional policy of no flag discrimination and most-favored-nation. We are faced with a choice of evils.

Percentage of Goldenrod Rubber Extraction Higher

FORT MYERS, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Persons in close touch with work at the Edison Botanical Research Corporation laboratory here believe that a method for increasing the percentage of rubber taken from goldenrod has been found.

Harry Ukkelberg, head botanist, who works at the desk formerly used by Thomas A. Edison, said yesterday there had been a discovery which may climax the years of experimentation and bring to realization the dream of the inventor. He gave no details.

Goldenrod plants developed in seedbeds at the laboratory test 12 per cent rubber, others said. Another 8 to 10 per cent in resin.

Edison selected goldenrod as the plant most likely to produce domestic rubber in commercial quantities after experiments had been conducted with more than 500,000 plants.

Big U. S. Floating Debt Regarded As Potential Danger

Behind the Budget
Last of Six Articles

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although the Treasury is given much credit in New York for its successful refunding of the remaining Liberty Loans, at an estimated annual interest saving of $100,125,000, the near-term government debt is still considered to be unduly large, and Wall Street would be pleased to see the Treasury undertake a refunding into long-term bonds of some of its outstanding short-term debt.

The following table shows the maturities of the government debt, excluding certain special accounts. This does not appear likely from the President's September estimates of debt service. The sharp reduction in the estimate—from $875,000,000 to $745,000,000—is regarded as indicating an intention on the Treasury's part to rely on short-term financing, which is unprecedentedly cheap, rather than on long-term refunding, which is more expensive but safer.

Government Debt by Maturities
(millions of dollars)

Year	Bills	Notes	Bonds	Total
1936	2,404	2,902	.....	5,306
1937	.....	1,748	.....	1,748
1938	.....	1,946	.....	1,946
1939	.....	2,761	.....	2,761
1940	.....	2,566	.....	2,566
1941	.....	.....	834	834
1942	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943	.....	.....	898	898
1944	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	.....	.....	1,401	1,401
1946	.....	.....	1,519	1,519
1947	.....	.....	1,502	1,502
1948	.....	.....	1,036	1,036
1949	.....	.....	819	819
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	.....	.....	1,251	1,251
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	.....	.....	1,037	1,037
1955	.....	.....	755	755
1956	.....	.....	489	489
1960 and after	.....	.....	2,661	2,661
Grand total	2,404	11,923	14,202	28,529

It will readily be seen that nearly half the present public debt, or $15,327,000,000, falls due in the next five years, and one sixth of it, or $5,300,000,000, during 1936. This arrangement has one definite advantage, in the probability that the next five years, and particularly 1936, may see a continuance of the present extremely low interest rates. Thus to have a large part of the public debt falling due in a period of probable low interest rates may turn out to be a money-saving venture. It may be much cheaper to refund in 1936 than in 1942.

A Government Speculation

On the other hand this speculation may not turn out so fortunately. Interest rates may rise, or threaten to rise, and the Treasury may find that it has over-stayed its cheap money market.

This possibility is the constant orthodox, conservative objection to continuance of a large floating debt as a means of avoiding the cost of long-term financing. Some embarrassing examples of its undesirability occurred within the last decade in European financing. Notably, the French Government tried to avoid the pains of refunding during the depreciation of the franc by piling up its short-term debt of "bons de la defense." Then when the money market tightened the French Treasury was continually in hot water trying to refund its maturing bills.

It is felt in New York that it would be wise for the Treasury to seize time by the forelock during 1936 and refund some of its excessive outstanding bills and notes with bond issues. The table above shows several convenient openings, namely, 1942, 1944, 1950, 1951 and 1953, for which no maturities are now outstanding.

A Potential Danger

A large floating debt, such as is indicated above, is also a potential danger to the country's credit structure. In case the reserve authorities consider it advisable to harden interest rates on gilt-edge securities, for the purpose of discouraging credit expansion, the Treasury's desire to refund cheaply may block such action.

Such things have happened before. The final Treasury financing of the war, late in 1919, notoriously delayed the Federal Reserve System in raising its rediscount rate, and is said to have contributed thereby to the speculative boom of 1919-1920 and so to the severity of the subsequent decline. This very month the discussion of what should be done about member banks' excess reserves has had to take into account the undesirability of steps which, however justified by the credit situation, might make the current refunding operations of the Treasury more expensive.

Treasury figures are essentially dry, complicated, and technical. But as was pointed out at the beginning of this series, they reflect at some point or other nearly all of the nation's social and economic problems—the burden of taxes, the desire for relief, the hope of recovery, and the expectation that business states of mind can be stabilized.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
Students

Art and Modern Child

Mass Copying of Some Bowl Is Now Obsolete

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN children are given a chance to express themselves with brush and pencil, and to make the thing they are thinking about quite freely as they think of it, technique is thrown to the winds and the actual expression of the child's ideas are put on paper.

This progressive art method is now creeping into large city public schools. The old-time drawing classes are getting fewer and fewer where youngsters are required to make exact copies of the bowl or pitcher or autumn leaf set up on the desk before them. For some time progressive and private schools have been working to let children paint and draw quite independent of the domination of the teacher. Now this same method is taking root in large city school systems.

Attempts of boys and girls to interpret the neighborhood about them in crayon and paint was never so evident as in an exhibit at Carson Pirie Scott & Co. in Chicago, which was given in connection with the conference of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education and the Central Council of Childhood Education recently.

Cross Section Of Neighborhoods

The paintings from the Chicago Public Schools brought together into one room were not a lot of reproductions of the same prescribed basket or box or bow. The pictures were a striking cross-section of Chicago's diversified neighborhoods.

From a school in the Italian area came pictures of just what the Italian boys and girls see every day—a fellow student, an old store building, a milk wagon. From the crowded Maxwell Street neighborhood came typical scenes along the market street—tables spread with pants and bologna, blouses swinging above workmen's mittens, and so on. From the suburbs came pictures of little gardens, trees, and chickens. From the lake shore district came billowy waves, white-crested, and tall apartment buildings.

Finding New Place

Art is finding a new place in schools. Children in activities programs who are free to move about in a room and carry out some of their own ideas find a splendid outlet in the art class. Each child finds his own paints and tools, takes a place at the table, chooses his own colors and then proceeds.

"But how does the teacher help the child or get him started?"

"Oh, these youngsters are just popping over with ideas if you give them a chance," was the reply of one of the art teachers.

And sure enough. Children are keen about making pictures. They even like to draw pictures of their playmates. One day a new girl came to one of the Chicago schools. She was a new-comer to the United States from Holland. Her light hair was braided in two pig-tails and tied with blue ribbons. At once the youngsters wanted to draw her picture, and indeed it was an honor to be interesting enough to be chosen for a model. Practically every portrait of playmates are recognizable, the teachers say.

Should youngsters take a trip to the country, they bubble over with new ideas for their pictures. They paint Farmer John feeding his pigs, horses in the pasture, a close-up of the black horse's face, sheep, cows, and chickens.

"There was a time when teachers encouraged children to draw only ovals for faces," said Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, director of art in the Chicago Public Schools. "Now the teachers encourage the children to put in the features, to show their reactions to the character and personal traits of the people they draw."

Teacher A Guide

Instead of the old drawing lesson which was much like a spelling lesson with everything all cut and dried, when the teacher counted "one, two, three, four," while Johnnie hustled to get the four sides of his autumn leaf done to the director's bidding, now the teacher guides rather than directs, acording to Miss Robertson.

If a boy were drawing a farm yard and couldn't think of what to put in some of the blank space, the teacher might suggest sheep or might ask what would be up in the sky above this farm? And so the boy gets another idea for continuing and decides to put in some birds but he is not comanded to carry out any stereotyped rules.

In the new art classes time is given to just plain design, dividing a piece of paper into several interesting sections and then filling in. In these the ideas come as the young artists go along although he has no set ideas to begin with. Two boys were working on such designs one day. One boy had almost finished one which had turned out to be musical instruments aranged in a pleasing pattern.

"Did you know it was going to be this when you started out?" a visitor asked the boy.

More Fun That Way

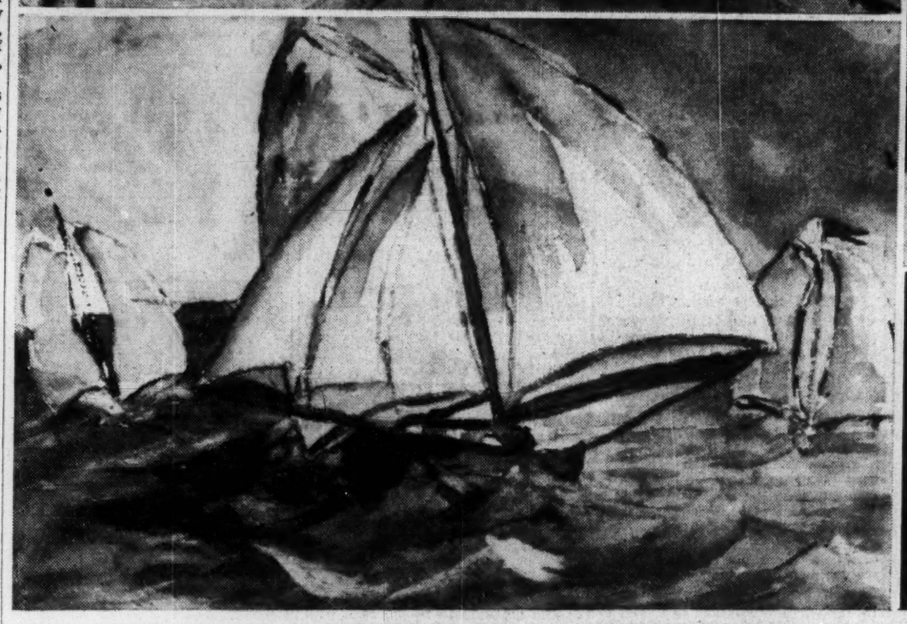
"No, I just put in some lines," he said. Then came a volunteer remark from the next boy. "It's not so interesting if you know what you're going to do from the beginning. It's more fun to see what is going to happen." And the boys continued sketching in their lines.

Children who are more matter-of-fact are given the opportunity to express their interest in the mechanics that have contributed to modern material progress. "Things that go" make a strong appeal to such children. They delight in drawing a big airplane poised in clouds with the blue sky showing in the background. And it is surprising how definite and correct they are in the details of the mechanism. They make all kinds of streamlined trains, boats, automobiles.

Interested As Expression

"The child is interested in art as expression and not as a means of passing out information, or as a demonstration of difficult techniques," said Miss Robertson. "It is the urge to change a passing inner image into outward form that makes the child a creative artist. Accompanying this desire to create there must be courage and opportunity to translate one's own thoughts and emotions free from damaging inhabitions and repressions. These two things, courage and opportunity to create, will give an inner sense of freedom and release that assist in producing a well-balanced personality. Sincerity of idea and expression are of utmost importance.

"Every child and every person for that matter, is a potential artist, but he must have time and freedom to express himself as he wishes to and not as someone else wishes that he might. With this freedom comes the release of the constructed energies of those who seriously desire to create."



Kaufmann & Fabry Photos

Some of the Art Work of the Chicago Public Schools Exhibited Recently at Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago. Under Modern Methods of Teaching Art, Children Are Encouraged to Express Themselves. The Three Larger Pictures Represent Work of Children in Three Different Parts of Chicago—the Suburbs, the Lake Shore, the Zoo. The Smaller Drawing Is of a New Girl, From Holland, Whose Flaxen Braids Delighted the Children. Most of This Is the Work of 12-Year-Olds

Pets at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scarsdale, N. Y.

THE children of the sixth grade of the Fox Meadow School of Scarsdale, N. Y., built a pool last spring for their promised ducks. Without any deep knowledge they dug a huge hole, filled it in with cement and ultimately with water, and when it was ready, two beautiful white ducks came to swim about happily. Certain children were appointed to the task of supplying the daily food and anyone doubting the love of small children for animal life should visit this school and notice the interested faces watching the ducks.

A lovely coal black goat, gentle and peaceful, occupies another pen and is fed daily with an allotment of greens, which he prefers to tin cans. He answers to the name of "Black Sambo," or "Nightmare," or just plain "Billy Bones" and the children hang about his grassy pen laughing at his droll frisking capers and his gay prances.

Chickens are in still another corner of the playground—soft white chickens that peck at their grain and their lettuce to the amusement of the smaller children who care for them.

Scamp, a great black Belgian shepherd dog is known to every Fox Meadow school child and no rebuff can prevent him from following his little master to school every day. He joins in the life of the playground, running here and there. Lately his small master became the president of the Fox Meadow Railroad Club and Scamp now rides about in the engine that the boys of the school have built from an old hot-water boiler, a box, some discarded auto wheels and a bit of galvanized tin.

Inside the school the third grade is raising guinea pigs and the second grade is taking care of goldfish over the winter. The parrot, Clara, owned by the principal, visits different grades at different times. The children love the parrot as much as she loves the attention they give her.

All in all, it is a rather wholesome atmosphere, that of small children and animal life, that leads to the care and understanding of the one for the other. It is a fine way in which to teach the child gentleness in the handling of the smaller forms of life, patience that inspires confidence, and a responsibility for looking after those who rely upon us.

Encouraging Small Scribes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER says this is my bread and butter letter, but I liked the cake best," wrote a little girl after a visit to her aunt.

It is a very good start in training children to observe the amenities, the little courtesies of life that smooth and brighten the way, to insist that they begin their letter writing at an early age. The more of it they do the less it will seem like a task, and become the pleasure it may be, especially if they are encouraged to make the letters neat, interesting and enjoyable.

"This is something nice that you can do for Grandma," said one mother to her small boy. "She has given you many games and gifts, and now that she is away, you can give her pleasure by writing to her."

"I don't know what to write about," objected the boy.

"Pretend that she is sitting here and talk to her on paper," advised his mother. "What would you tell her if she came in right now?"

"I'd tell her that I played baseball and had a new bat, and our cat chased a dog away and that I'm going to be in a play at school I didn't know I had so much to write about," said the boy with a smile.

"I am getting a big girl now," said one child seriously to her playmate. "My mother says I can write all my own 'thank-you' letters after this. Whenever I can't speak my thank-you to a person I must write it, just like mother does to her friends."

With a little encouragement the children will take pride in the neatness of their pages, the arrangement of the heading and paragraphs, and the addressing of the envelopes. Letter writing is part of their education in adapting themselves to the contacts of modern life. To depend wholly on the schools for this training is not wise, for the child will associate the letters more or less with lessons rather than viewing them as a social grace or an interesting occupation. In a single letter is included training in grammar, neatness, form, spelling and etiquette as well as self-expression, for we must allow considerable informality to the children. Judicious praise from an adult for the more formal efforts and enthusiastic comments on the interesting contents of personal letters will aid the children in attaining good standards in letter-writing.

Even more will they be interested in the possibilities of this art if ocasionally they are asked to write a letter for mother, requesting samples of goods, or seeking information on some subject. Any simple project such as writing to a newspaper concerning some advertised article or sending for a picture book or a game offered by mail, will appeal to the children as something adventurous and different and give them quite a "grown-up" feeling.

Corresponding with children in other countries, writing to people who cannot get away from home or who live in isolated places, keeping in touch with friends who have moved away, and writing an appreciation of some book or play they have enjoyed, making contacts by mail with others interested in the same hobbies or studies, finding out how to make and do things for themselves by asking for help freely offered by people interested in children's activities, sending for pamphlets on certain subjects, are a few of the many ways in which letter writing may broaden and enrich any child's life.

It All Began With 'Flash'

Sixth-Grade Language Work and a Tropical Fish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT ALL began with the advent of Flash. To be sure, he was merely a tiny tropical fish whose silver sides flashed a gay greeting, through the clear water of his aquarium, to the sixth grade one winter morning, but from that day a new interest enlivened the class. Flash belonged to them, individually and collectively, as their own pet and he responded to the affection that was bestowed upon him in a charming manner all his own. Although other varieties of tropical fish, which received their full quota of attention, were added to the aquarium from time to time, Flash remained a favorite.

As a natural outcome of this live interest, the developed a variety of language activities which were at once gripping in interest for the class and worthwhile in purpose and scope from an educational standpoint.

Almost immediately following the arrival of Flash, a Tropical Fish Club was formed but this activity soon broadened, as a matter of course, into the Animal Lovers' Club, having for its object the study of the life and habits of our animal friends and their proper care.

Motivation For Oral English

The weekly meetings of the club afforded ample motivation for several forms of oral language which included the formal language demanded by parliamentary procedure, during the 15-minute period allotted to business meetings, as well as much free discussion relating to club activities; while the program, which was conducted by committees, brought into use other forms of oral language, such as reports, reproduction and dramatization.

These club meetings were delightful experiences for the children and were taken so seriously that the omission of a single meeting was regarded by them as a real deprivation, while as a classroom activity each experience yielded its own type of learning from which growth along desirable lines developed.

Another major activity of the club was the making of a book, which was designed to teach appreciation of our animal friends and how to care for them intelligently. Assurance by the principal of the school that a typewritten copy of the book would be placed on the book truck (a portable bookcase stocked with carefully selected books, which visited each room in the building for a half hour of free reading each week) inspired the young authors to their best endeavors.

This was a form of motivation which transformed the composition period into an interesting and satisfying unit of work.

The Plan Of the Book

The building of the book was planned to cover a period of one term but the interest remained sufficiently active to warrant its extension over two terms. Some of the subjects which were treated were as follows:

Our Own Experiences With Our Animal Friends (Original).
Stories Which We Have Read (Reproduction).
Our Own Book Reviews.
Facts About Our Animal Friends.
Our Own Bibliography.

In the correlation with other subjects which naturally resulted from this activity reading took an important place.

A branch of the city library generously supplied books on the subject as well as many copies of Our Dumb Animals and Nature Magazine. Research through a tall pile of National Geographic Magazines was conducted for the purpose of finding pictures of beasts of burden to serve as a guide in making a colored border for a large world map illustrating animal carriers around the world. A succession of pictures and articles relating to animals, which were clipped from newspapers, adorned the bulletin boards.

A wealth of well illustrated literature from the American Humane Education Association, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, which may be procured for a nominal sum, affords interesting and most worthwhile reading for the school child, while its value from the standpoint of character enrichment is undoubted. From this source the class gained much practical information on the care of their pets as well as important material for their book.

A delightful article on the toad, in Better Homes and Gardens, reinforced by statistics taken from a government bulletin, supplied facts which formed the basis of a convincing article on the value of the toad as the gardener's friend. It would be difficult to imagine that any child in that class could ever be induced to harm "Lumpy, the Toad," after learning how he often stands guard over the garden through the night, while the birds, the toads' collaborators, are off duty.

Thus a taste for wholesome reading was fostered and an acquaintance with current literature of the better type was formed.

The art work came in for its share of motivation during this period. Crayola drawings, covering a variety of subjects, were used to illustrate the book while the above-mentioned map of the world, which was related to a unit on transportation in the social studies course, enlisted the participation of the entire class of over 40 members. Because this map was to be presented to the principal for general use in the building, an enduring medium must be chosen. The back side of white oilcloth served this purpose admirably.

Nature Study Course

The nature study course, also, was touched by the language activity. The value of toads and birds as insect destroyers related directly to the course. The balanced aquarium, with its green, growing plants, furnished, daily, a forceful object lesson on the relationship existing between plant and animal life with regard to the interchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen.

This unit of work did not in any way interfere with any other language activity that was desirable. Floor talks engaged one period a week, and as the speakers were allowed to choose their topics, naturally their pets were sometimes the subjects of their discourses.

That the interest aroused by the study of animals carried over into life outside the classroom was proved by the fact that Bands of Mercy commenced to spring up in various neighborhoods, under the leadership of members of the class.

This demanded that letters be written to headquarters in Boston to secure pins and other materials. That the class might write a letter of inquiry to the American Humane Education Association with regard to their film "The Bell of Atri," considerable attention had been given earlier in the year to the correct form of business letters and addresses. This prepared the individuals to carry on the necessary correspondence relating to their Band of Mercy activities, and the response from headquarters was manifested in generous supplies of literature for the newly-formed bands, which was brought to school and displayed as treasure trove.

An undisguised tenderness for our animal friends became much in evidence.

F. B. CHASE

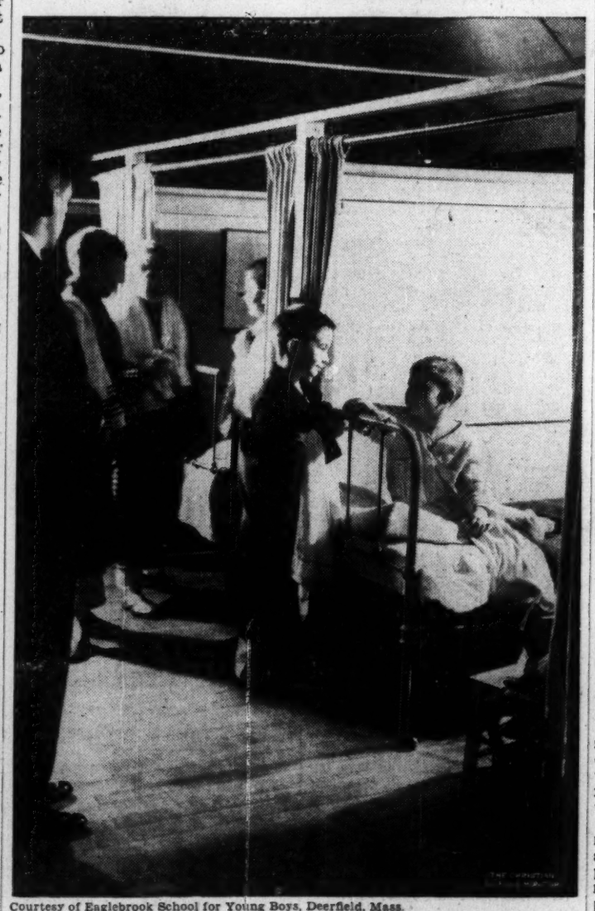
Kindly Laughter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN learn much from an adult's laughter. "Tell me what seems funny to you, and I will tell your character," said a thoughtful teacher. There is nothing more refreshing than kindly, hearty laughter, but sometimes it is unkind and cruel to laugh. The children may not sense this difference at first, but they will soon imitate an adult's laughter and copy his response to circumstances holding elements of humor. The boys and girls enjoy the fun of life, the antics of a puppy, the play of a kitten, the ludicrous and ridiculous effects in story and picture, the usual turned into the unusual, where the teakettle skips merrily over the floor or the cow speaks with the voice of a frog. Pleasant surprises bring laughter, and all simple gentle mirth is good for growth.

When adults laugh with—but not at—other people, when jokes and teasing and raillery contain no sting, there is no harmful example set for a child. Occasionally laughter may be used as a corrective in training children, but this must be most tactfully handled, for a parent or teacher's laughter at a child's efforts or his spontaneous impulses, may be devastating in results. Laughter must build up, invigorate and bring a sense of well-being to a child.

The adult who springs to help another person from an awkward plight rather than apparently enjoying another's embarrassment is leaving a fine influence on an impressionable young mind. The mother or father who laughs off irritations and brings the wholesome wind of laughter to clear away fogs of discouragement and doubt is expressing a high, gay courage that may well set a standard for any life. Let the children be surrounded with laughter that heals and helps, that they too may spread fun and humor and kindly mirth along the way.



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WANTED FINE COLLECTION OF STAMPS, U. S. and Foreign. Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRINTING

GAINSBORO PRESS
295 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Printing of All Kinds
Layout, Color Work, Ideas and Designs Furnished
E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
184 Summer St., Boston Hub. 1112

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution, 40 Queensberry St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 0920 or MEL. 3076-W. Center Newton 3074.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A NATIONALLY KNOWN organization has openings, in many cities for a man or woman of education with a good training in English to organize and teach the Miller System of Correct English. Income not on salary or commission basis. An opportunity for those who qualify to build a profitable business of their own with our cooperation. Write for details giving your name, address, age, education, experience, and references. Miller System of Correct English, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA—Beautiful home, overlooking lake; income producing; near new cross-state canal. ROBERTS, 36-20 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny room in quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; overlooking Fenway. COM. 2696.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Room overlooking Mystic Lake, attractive private home; heated garage; meals optional; references; near bus. ARL. 5579-W.

BOSTON TOURISTS

37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds Room here when in Boston. Cozy. Com. 7800.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3. Opposite The Mother Church—Comfortable room, hot and cold water; suitable one or two persons; homelike atmosphere. Com. 7573. Warren.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8683.

BOSTON, 72 Westland Ave.—Warm, well-furnished room; 5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church. Apply Suite 32.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room, private family; Coolidge Corner section; convenient to Beacon Street car line; reasonable. Call LONGwood 3639.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 8607.

LARGE, cheerful, convenient subways, kitchen privileges, double or single. VAN HOFF, 501 West 168th, New York City.

N. Y. C., 2612 Broadway (Apt. 8-E)—Large, light, $6.50, in French family; Christian Scientists preferred; subway express 96th. Riverside 9-1234.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Bright, attractive, single room, adjoining tri-private bath. $6; refined, clean surroundings. Tra. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th St.), Apt. 7-C—Furnished single and double rooms; $6-$8-$10; references exchanged. Susquehanna 7-8213.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman wishes position housekeeper-companion; have driven car and can typewrite; majored English. Box X-68, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires general housework, neat, capable, excellent cook. M. L. O., 402 Washington St., Braintree, Mass. Tel. 0252-M.

SECRETARY—Legal, commercial; educated; attractive personality; expert in art secretaryship; successfully served prominent attorney. Write Box L-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M.
Who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the "Christian Science Sentinel," begins Bible Lecture Courses: MANHATTAN, Thursday afternoon and evening, Jan. 9th (2 courses); BROOKLYN, Friday evening, Jan. 10th; KEW GARDENS, Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th; MT. VERNON, Monday evening, Jan. 20th. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
7-8548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section

PHONE 3-9145

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

MT. BROOK FLORIST
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company
for
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES.
BIRMINGHAM—ANNISTON—DECATUR

WHO WRITES YOUR
INSURANCE
[FIRE—AUTO—BONDS]
in Birmingham?
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue Birmingham
Established 36 Years

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Cleaning Dyeing Altering Pressing
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

MOBILE

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop
912 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 2312-M

GAYFER'S
Mobile's Finest Department Store
STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

McBROOM SHOE SHOP
All Kinds of
SHOE REPAIRING
Ask about
LADIES' CEMENT SOLES
11 ST. EMANUEL ST. Dex. 654

MONTGOMERY

Covington Shoe Co.
"We do fit feet"
SIMPLEX SHOES
28 Dexter Avenue Phone C-3913

"Quality Shoe Repairing"
at
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Phone CEDAR 3903
Cor. So. Court and Washington Sts.

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
General Hardware, Dishes, Farm Equipment, Fishing Tackle
12TH STREET AT SEABOARD TRACKS

CORAL GABLES

THE TIFFIN
A Restaurant
345 Avenue Alcazar, Coral Gables, Fla.
Where Friends Meet and Eat
Evoril B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

BOOKS — STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
Daytona Book Store
232 South Beach St., Daytona Beach

Arthur's Quality Market
The Complete Food Store
BEST WESTERN MEATS
RICHELIEU and MONARCH QUALITY GROCERIES
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
PHONE 890
716-18 Main Street Peninsula
Phone 119
Service As You Like It.

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
Specializing in Beauty Culture
All Permanents Guaranteed
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE

The Bootery
Daytona Beach's Finest Shoe Store
Home of
ARCH PRESERVER and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
NUNN-BUSH Shoes for Men
PHONE 858 104 S. BEACH ST.

SNELL & HERRING
Corner Orange and Palmetto Streets
Pure Oil Service Station
—BUMPER TO BUMPER—

CURTIS DRY GOODS
Everything except ready to wear
A DEPARTMENT STORE

FORT MYERS

SCOTT HOUGH
DISTRICT AGENT
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.
(Oldest chartered Life Insurance Company in America—1835)
Guaranteed Investments and Life Insurance
Annuities; Endowments, Educational Policies
4 TRAVERS ARCADE

MILLER'S GIFT SHOP
1019 FIRST STREET
"Where you find the newest and most unusual in GIFT wares"

JACKSONVILLE

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Complete Showing of
KICKERNICK LINGERIE
Discriminating women will find ample stocks of the famous Kickernick Lingerie at
Burchgott's
THE STORE AT HOME AND IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

DuPont TRI-CLENE
COLUMBIA SYSTEM of DRY CLEANING
3554 ST. JOHNS AVE.
PHONE 7-2202

Westinghouse Air Conditioning Iron Fireman
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
Plumbing and Heating
212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

WE should like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the patronage extended to us during the past year by readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of
ACHIEVEMENT
Office and Plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd Printing Inc.
Est. 1914

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

DELICIOUS DINNERS
50c - 75c - $1.00
The Berkeley Sidewalk Cafe
Biscayne Boulevard at 20th Terrace

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
PHONE 2-1853

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE No. 4

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade # 4, Miami
714 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.
Bernat Yarns Exclusively
Attractive knitting accessories.

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge. 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and
839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH
Phone 31805

COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

MRS. ERICSON, Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
W. Concord, near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3111
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4134
Fashions of Distinction for Women, Children and the Home

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Esolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181
See "MARK" before it happens

THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299

MONARCH
Finer FOODS

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The EXCEL STUDIOS
Portraits
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Eastman Kodaks and Supplies
Photo Finishing—Framing—Gifts
333-335 Main Street Phone 7123

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
The Most Sanitary and Unique Eating Place in Florida
Sarasota, Florida

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

THE GARDEN
"The Most Unique Cafeteria in America"
CAFETERIA
232 Second Street North

WILLSON-CHASE
Department Store
—for style and quality
Corner Third and Central Ave.

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at
Sears
and save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4083

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa Fla

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refiner of refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

Mary Froehlick's
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 3242
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

CONSTANT SERVICE
INSURANCE SPECIALIST
B.D. COLE INC.
ENGINEERING SERVICE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building
Murry Building, Office First Floor
Palm Beach, Florida

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

MAYSON CHESHIRE GARAGE
Expert Mechanic
Your car called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE HE 2229
35 Cheshire Bridge Road

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma 8478

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

SAVANNAH

MORRISON SULLIVAN DRY GOODS CO.
Always the Newest in Piece Goods
Agents for Vogue, Pictorial, Excella and Hollywood Patterns

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Reliance Engineering Co.
(INCORPORATED)
E. H. Brandt, Jr. F. W. Christian C. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service Is Not the Cheapest, But the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

REIDS
Better Food Stores
1603 South Boulevard Tel. 2-1153
709 Providence Road Tel. 2-0757
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE OF 3 APARTMENTS
Villa, style (built before war), flower and kitchen gardens, beautiful situation with view of Untersee and Rhine; safe, investment. Offers to: Frau Meier-Hörlimann, Villa Seeschau, Stein a/Rhein, Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
TELEGRADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Sintds
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr 11 Tel. 78a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 59
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö Baltzargatan 12
Gothenburg V. Hamngatan 11

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6 5-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

COAL GASOIL BENZINE MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

G. Kollbrunner & Co
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel. 22.331

M. Berchten-Bönzli
ALLMENDSTRASSE 30. TEL. 21.201
KOLONIALWAREN
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Comestibles.

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas—Walking-Sticks
Gloves—Ties
SPITALGASSE 32

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Cosy, Yala, Molli Hisco
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Soltalgasse 3-7 Berne

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T S F Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4
COAL—COKE—WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.163

Specialite de Fromage et Charcuterie
FROMAGES GERBER
(Cheese)
R. PASSY
Tel. 43.094 13 Rue de Rive

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits et Divans métalliques.
19 rue du Nant
(Locksmith)

A. L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
Florist Decorator
14 Cours de Rive

LAUSANNE

TOUT POUR LA MUSIQUE
Gramophones, disques, radio Instruments à cordes, à vent, à percussion, cordes. Atelier luthérie.
Pianos—Organs—Harmoniums, etc.
chez FOETISCH Frères S. A.
Caroline 5
Lausanne et Vevey

LIBRAIRIE—PAPETERIE
BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
M. SELHOFER
PETIT CHENE 5 TEL. 27.773
Nice Choice of Souvenirs

FINEST GROCERIES
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29 012
Delivery to domicile.

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

TAPIS d'ORIENT Véritables
VOILES PERSANS
KIEGER & MARSENS
4 Av. du Théâtre 4, (Escaliers du Capitole)
(CARPETS)

SPANISH ART JEWELLERY
Pure Gold Inlaid on Steel
On Sale at MEYLAN-REGAMEY'S
11, rue Neuve.

Lustreries Enseignes (Fabrique)
"LE VERRE GRAVÉ"
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VICTORIA

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Agents for WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
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QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

THE only gift is a portion of thyself. —EMERSON

Daily Features

TO KNOW how to dispense with things is to possess them.—REGNARD.

Monitor Movie Guide

Katharine Hepburn Masquerades As a Youth in 'Sylvia Scarlett'

By E. C. S.

© RKO-Radio Pictures

Katharine Hepburn and Brian Aherne in "Sylvia Scarlett"

Ah, Wilderness (Metro) — Eugene O'Neill's sentimental story of a boy's growing pains in New England 20 years ago. Eric Linden, Lionel Barrymore, Cecelia Parker.

The Calling of Dan Matthews (Columbia) — Machine-made melodrama about a minister who cleans out a nest of gangsters. Richard Arlen, Charlotte Wynters.

Captain Blood (Cosmopolitan)—Sabatini's melodramatic romance of piracy with Errol Flynn as the outlaw under James II, who turns loyal subject under William III, and defeats a French naval attack on Port Royal. Olivia de Haviland, Basil Rathbone.

Collegiate (Paramount) — Another Joe Penner musical.

Escape From Devil's Island (Columbia)—Class C melodrama. Another innocent man gets out of prison and eventually even out of the marshes. Victor Jory, Norman Foster, Florence Rice.

Fang and Claw (Radio)—Stirs up the jungle animals to give case-hardened thrill-seekers vicarious shocks and shivers. With a Frank Buck monologue.

The Gallant Defenders (Columbia) —Charles Starrett heads the settlers in this Western melodrama, defeating a murderous landowner and getting the girl's ranch back. Joan Perry.

Hitch Hike Lady (Republic)—Sentimental and comic crooks engineer a coup in the orange industry and restore a repentant convict to his mother. Alison Skipworth, Mae Clark, Arthur Treacher, Warren Hymer.

If You Could Only Cook (Columbia) —Romance of a lonely millionaire and a poor girl who go into domestic service with a sentimental racketeer. Herbert Marshall, Jean Arthur, Leo Carillo.

La Maternelle (Metropolis) — An adult French dialogue film about a Parisian waif who finds understanding in an adopted mother. Madeleine Renaud, Paulette Elambert.

Men of Action (Conn) — Boulder Dam is saved again.

Old Curiosity Shop (Alliance)—British production of Dickens's story of Little Nell and her grandfather, and their persecution by the cruel miser Quilp. A successful conveyance of sentiment and caricature that will be best liked by those familiar with the book. Ben Webster, Hay Petrie, Elaine Benson.

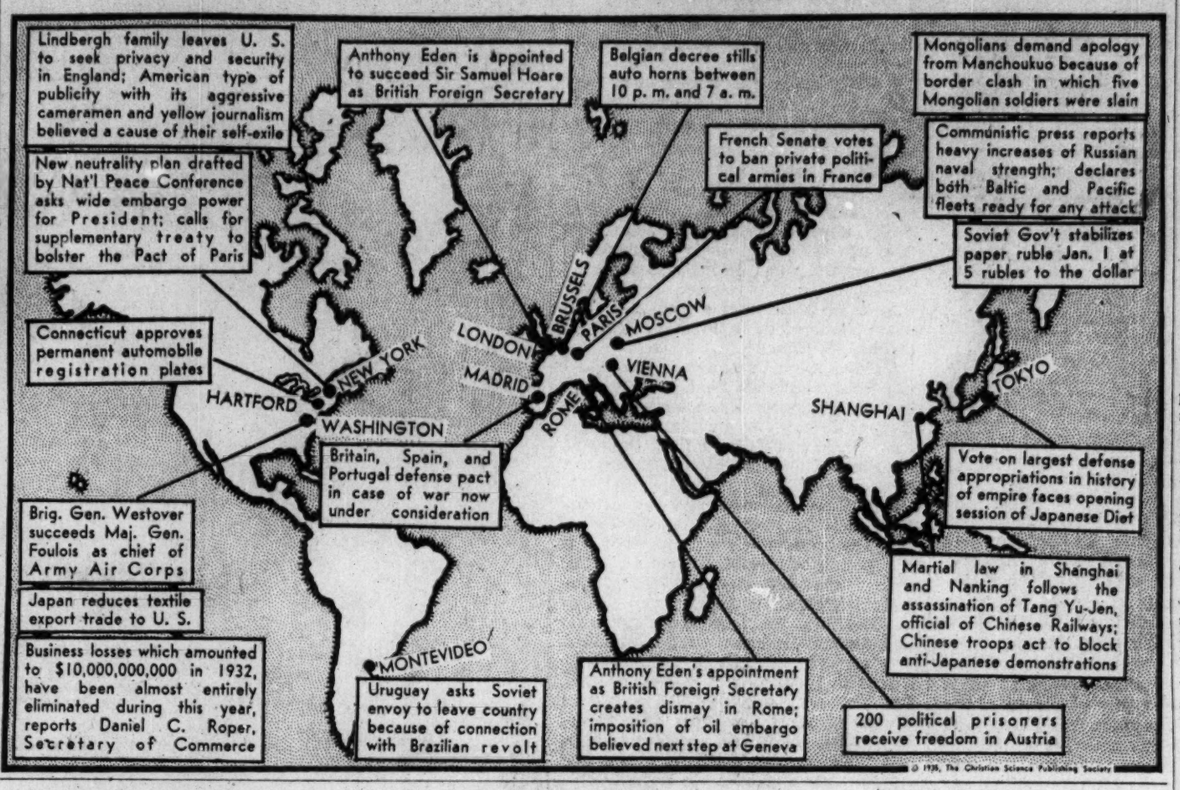
One-Way Ticket (Columbia)—Melodramatic daughter of a jail guard helps prisoner to escape, then shoots him up gently so he can't kill officers intent on arresting him. Lloyd Nolan, Peggy Conklin, Walter Connolly.

Seven Keys to Baldpate (Radio)—Much talk and little action in this picture in this pioneer mystery story about the deserted inn that was supposed to have but one key. Not recommended for those who have previously seen it on stage or screen. Gene Raymond, Erin O'Brien-Moore, Eric Blore.

Sylvia Scarlett (Radio)—Katherine Hepburn dresses as a boy member of a troupe of cheap entertainers on tour in England. The girl's way to romance with a painter, Brian Aherne, is made clear when the Artful Dodger of the troupe, Cary Grant, elopes with the painter's earlier light-o'-love. From a Compton MacKenzie novel.

(This guide is printed Saturdays.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh family leaves U. S. to seek privacy and security in England; American type of publicity with its aggressive cameramen and yellow journalism believed a cause of their self-exile
Anthony Eden is appointed to succeed Sir Samuel Hoare as British Foreign Secretary
Belgian decree stills auto horns between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m.
Mongolians demand apology from Manchoukuo because of border clash in which five Mongolian soldiers were slain
French Senate votes to ban private political armies in France
Communistic press reports heavy increases of Russian naval strength; declares both Baltic and Pacific fleets ready for any attack
New neutrality plan drafted by Nat'l Peace Conference asks wide embargo power for President; calls for supplementary treaty to bolster the Pact of Paris
Soviet Gov't stabilizes paper ruble Jan. 1 at 5 rubles to the dollar
Connecticut approves permanent automobile registration plates
LONDON
BRUSSELS
PARIS
MOSCOW
NEW YORK
MADRID
VIENNA
HARTFORD
WASHINGTON
ROME
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
Britain, Spain, and Portugal defense pact in case of war now under consideration
Vote on largest defense appropriations in history of empire faces opening session of Japanese Diet
Brig. Gen. Westover succeeds Maj. Gen. Foulois as chief of Army Air Corps
Martial law in Shanghai and Nanking follows the assassination of Tang Yu-Jen, official of Chinese Railways; Chinese troops act to block anti-Japanese demonstrations
Japan reduces textile export trade to U. S.
Business losses which amounted to $10,000,000,000 in 1932, have been almost entirely eliminated during this year, reports Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce
MONTEVIDEO
Uruguay asks Soviet envoy to leave country because of connection with Brazilian revolt
Anthony Eden's appointment as British Foreign Secretary creates dismay in Rome; imposition of oil embargo believed next step at Geneva
200 political prisoners receive freedom in Austria

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Alpha and Omega" (Rev. 21:6)—*Al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*); *O-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Alpha" (A) and "omega" (Ω), the first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet, are figuratively used in the sense of "first" and "last."

"An hungred" (Matt. 4:2) — *An* (short *a*) *hung'-gerd* (*u* short, *e* as in *maker*).

Anterior—*An-teer'-ih-er* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*).

The Latin adjective *ante*, "before," had a comparative degree form, *anterior*, which meant "more in before." This form was taken bodily into English; and it is used by the best writers as applicable both to time and to space. In the sense of "before in time" it is synonymous with "prior"; and in the sense of "before in space," it denotes "before or toward the front, in place"—as opposed to "posterior."

Antipodes—*An-tip'-o-deez* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *ee* as in *feet*). Note that the singular form is pronounced *an'-tih-pode*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Greek *anti*, "opposite or against," and *pous*, "foot." Plato accepted the teaching of the Greek astronomer Thales that the earth was round; and he used *antipous* to describe those living on the opposite side of the globe—whose feet were pointing toward his, on the other side. We apply "antipodes" to anything which is exactly opposite or contrary.

Aphrodite — Four syllables, *Af-ro-di'te* (*a* short, *o* as in *obey*, *i* long, *e* as in *create*; secondary stress on first syllable).

In Greek mythology, Aphrodite, supposedly sprung from the sea foam (Greek *aphros*), was the goddess of love—the counterpart of the Roman Venus. The worship of this goddess was introduced from the Orient, where she was regarded as the deity responsible for fruitfulness in the animal and vegetable world.

Baal—Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

The name is of Semitic origin, and means "lord or master." Among the Phoenicians, Baal was regarded as the source of the gifts of nature; and adherents of the god brought to it their first fruits.

Chemosh — *Key'-mosh* (*e* long, *o* short).

To the Moabites, Chemosh stood in the same relation as did Yawah to the Hebrews. The worshipers of the national Moabitish deity propitiated him with human sacrifices.

Conjecture — *Kon-jek'-ture* (*o* clipped-short, *e* short, *u* as in *unite*).

Our word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A "conjecture," then, involves a casting of things together into a guess. It is a haphazard inference based on presumptive evidence.

Dynasty — *Di'-nas-ty* (long *i*, short *a*).

Elohim—The *e* is short, *eh-lo'-him* (*o* long, *i* short).

God, gods—In public worship, prevailing practice seems to incline toward sounding the word "God" with *o* as in *soft*—the combination short-circumflex *o*. When the word is lower-case "god" or "gods," referring to pagan or mythological deities, the *o* is sounded short. Note that in uttering "God," we may be sure of a more appropriate enunciation if the sound is motivated by the thought of God as Love.

Moloch — *Mo'-lock* (first *o* long, second short). Sometimes spelled "Molech."

This deity of the Amorites was propitiated by the sacrifice of children (see II Kings 23:10, Lev. 18:21), in causing them to "pass through the fire." The Hebrew consonants might be read *melek*, "king"; but the traditional *Moloch* goes back to the Septuagint Version of Kings.

Phoenician—*Fe-nish'-an* (*e* as in *create*, *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Precedence—The accent is on the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ense* (first *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*). Means "act or state of going before."

Sovereignty — Preferably four syllables, *sov'-er-in-ty* (*o* short, *e* as in *maker*, *i* clipped-short).

Two-edged—Two syllables.

Vishnu — *Vish'-noo* (*i* short, *oo* as in *food*).

The word is from the Sanskrit and means "active one." According to the Indian Rig-Veda, Vishnu was a minor deity who took three strides, the third of which was beyond mortal ken. In epic mythology, Vishnu was one of the Hindu triad: Vishnu, the preserver; Brahma, the creator; Siva, the destroyer.

Wondrous—Two syllables.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Motions

Question: (a) Is a motion to adjourn debatable? (b) Can a presiding officer refuse to entertain a motion to adjourn which has been made and seconded?

Answer: (a) In an organization which has provided in its bylaws methods for calling subsequent meetings, the simple motion to adjourn is always privileged and is not debatable. It is only debatable when its effect would be to dissolve the assembly permanently, such as in the case of a mass meeting or a committee assembled for a single meeting.

(b) If a motion to adjourn has been properly made, that is, by addressing the chair and obtaining the floor, and has been seconded, the chair cannot refuse to entertain it. The motion to adjourn cannot be made while another person has the floor, or during a division, or while verifying a vote.

If two members address the chair at the same time, one to debate a pending motion and another to move to adjourn, the chair may consider it more in the interests of the meeting to recognize the former, but any two members may appeal from his decision. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 31).

While the chair cannot refuse to entertain a properly made motion to adjourn, before putting the question he may make or allow others to make important announcements or state urgent business which needs consideration, and a request may be made that the motion to adjourn be withdrawn.

If the motion to adjourn is not withdrawn, it must be put to vote; but in such circumstances it would most likely be voted down. Remarks such as above described are not considered debate; but the chair's duty is to confine them within proper limits and allow only those which conserve the best interests of the assembly.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 34

D. From Death of Joshua to Call of Saul (con't).

2. The Fifteen Judges (con't).

The story of Ruth and Boaz was probably about the time of Gideon, covering a period of about 10 years

Naomi (Heb. "my pleasantness, delight")
Mother-in-law of Ruth, Ruth 1:6-18; 3:1, 16-17
Wife of Elimelech of Bethlehem-judah, 1:1-2
Because of famine, they went to the country of Moab, 1:2
Elimelech dies, 1:3
Two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, marry women of Moab, Ruth and Orpah, 1:4
The two sons die, 1:5
Naomi and Ruth return to Bethlehem in Judah, 1:19
Her kinsman Boaz, 2:1, 20, 22; 4:3
Boaz buys Naomi's field, 4:5, 9
Ruth (Hebrew "Friend")
A Moabitess daughter-in-law of Naomi, wife of Mahlon, elder son of Elimelech and Naomi, Ruth 1:4, 6
Lived in Bethlehem, 1:10
Refused to leave Naomi, 1:14, 16-17
Ruth and Naomi return to Bethlehem, 1:19, 22
Ruth gleans in Boaz's field, 2:2-3
Boaz recognizes her, 2:5-9
Presents for consideration a kinsman's duty, ch. 3
Boaz marries Ruth, 4:1-13
Obed, a son, is born, who in time begets Jesse, the father of David, 4:13, 17, 21, 22; Matt. 1:5-6
Ancestress of Jesus, Luke 3:32

(To Be Continued Daily)

Worth Knowing

THERE ARE NO SUCH THINGS AS AIR POCKETS!
THE BUMPS EXPERIENCED IN AIR TRAVEL ARE CAUSED BY ALTERNATING DRAUGHTS OF AIR, WIND, ETC

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rag Dolls

GRANDMA was wondering how to get gifts for her 20 or more grandchildren. For the 11 girls, she could make old-fashioned rag dolls, with blue, black, and brown beads for their eyes, a dash of red ink for their lips, and a clipping of hair cut from Bull and Rover, the children's pet dogs, for the dolls' curly hair.

But what could she make for the boys? Of course, she could make balls of yarn for them to play with, but she knew they would rather have toy airplanes, automobiles, and other new and up-to-date playthings. Then an idea came to her: She would make dozens of the old-fashioned rag dolls and sell them to the smaller children of the town. At once she began on the rag-doll making and selling. And her purse was soon filled with the money to help fill the Christmas stockings of her numerous grandchildren.—Mrs. M. C. H.

Daily Anecdote

Burns's Stool

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS'S poems were being printed by William Smellie, and to Smellie, and to Smellie's print shop Burns frequently went to read and correct the proofs of his writings. There was one stool in the office which Burns always insisted upon using when at his labors, and it came to be known as Burns's stool.

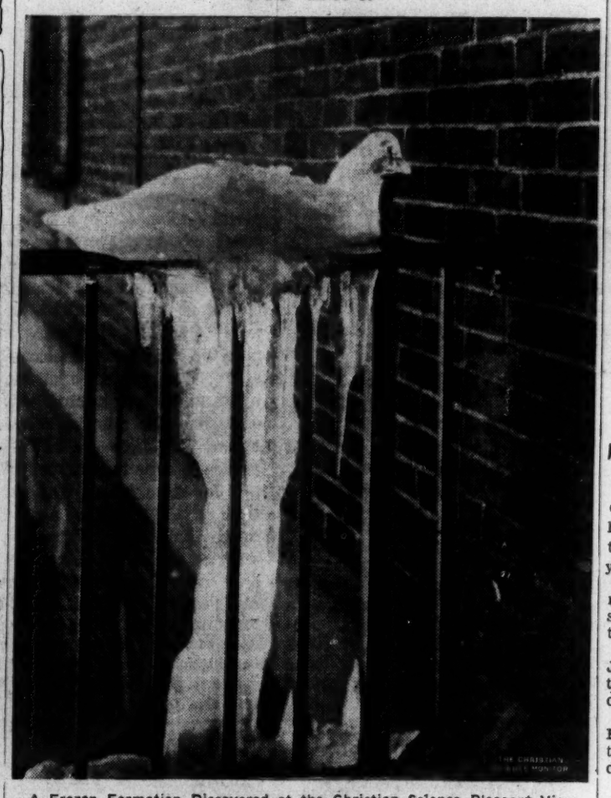
In the same print shop, at this time, there was being printed an essay for Sir John Dalrymple. When Burns entered the shop one day, to read proofs, Sir John was occupying his stool. On some pretext Burns was taken into the composing room, while Sir John was asked to relinquish the stool, the circumstances being recited but no name mentioned.

"I will not give up my seat to yon staring, impudent fellow," declared Sir John.

"Do you know that that staring fellow, as you call him, is Burns, the poet?" he was asked.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Sir John, instantly leaving the stool. "Give him all the seats in the house!"

Ice Bird



A Frozen Formation Discovered at the Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H., and Recorded by F. B. Wells for the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Punch: "Spinoza," a writer reminds us, "believed that there was never any change." He was evidently one of nature's attempts to produce the perfect taxicab driver.

Portland Oregonian: A veteran windmill which Henry Ford acquired on Cape Cod is 303 years old. Some of these ex-Congressmen live to unbelievable ages.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The successful farmer can't be lazy. It takes energy to make out the blanks for the various government loans.

Punch: "There are too many smash-and-grab raiders in London," says a writer. How many ought there to be?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Court Scene

(Des Moines Tribune)

Des Moines, Iowa

TEARS streamed down the cheeks of court officials and spectators alike in municipal court as Judge Charles S. Cooter, his voice choking, sought to decide the rightful ownership of a three-year-old Irish setter dog.

The hearing was full of dramatic moments as principals demonstrated in the courtroom the affection of the dog for each claimant.

The climax was reached after Judge Cooter had awarded the dog to Jerry Betts, 22-year-old elevator operator.

As the other claimant, Junior Fleck, 13, broke into tears, Jerry rose to his feet in the courtroom and addressed the judge.

"I want to thank you, Judge, for your decision. I cannot, however, take the dog from this boy. They have become attached to each other."

As Junior threw his arms around the dog's neck, another voice was heard from the rear of the courtroom. It was that of Dr. W. W. Hansell.

"I have been deeply touched by the scene just enacted in this courtroom," he said. "I think Jerry has done a wonderful thing and because of that I am offering him the pick of my kennel of Irish setter dogs."

Dr. Hansell was one of the dog fanciers who testified young Betts was the rightful owner of the dog.

In Lighter Vein

No Sudden Change

Tailor: "You have recently inherited a nice lump of money from your uncle. Why don't you pay me?"

Customer: "I hate all outward show. I don't want it to be said that my newly acquired wealth has caused a departure from my former simple habits."—*Home Journal and Shoppers' Monthly.*

No Wonder!

A woman, coming from a remote section, purchased a dress on her first visit to a large department store. The next day she brought it back, saying that it did not fit her. "No wonder it doesn't fit," she exclaimed. "Look here (pointing to the label)—'Made Expressly for John Wanamaker'."—*Mutual Magazine.*

Laid Off

When the first-grade teacher began to check records she found that little Alice was several months under school age, so the child was sent home.

"What is the matter?" asked the little girl's mother when the child returned. "What has happened?"

"I—I got laid off," sobbed the child.—*Indianapolis News.*

Hm-m!

Tramp: "Lady, I'm almost famished."

Housewife: "Here's a cent. But how did you fall so low?"

Tramp: "I had your fault. I was too extravagant."

Keeping a Hand In

Store Owner: "Now, I want all you salesmen to keep busy, even if business is a little dull. Practice selling your wares to MacGregor and MacPherson."

No Tune

Composer: "What do you think of my song?"

Critic: "It needs ventilating."

Composer: "What do you mean?"

Critic: "The air's bad.—*Pearson's.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Seems There Is No Name for the Parrot*

By LE PELLEY

I TOLD THE GIRLS THE ONLY WAY TO FIND OUT IF THE PARROT HAD A NAME, WAS TO ASK THE PARROT
DID YOU FIND OUT ?
NO
WE SAID TO THE PARROT — "WHAT DO PEOPLE CALL YOU?"
AND HE SAID, "A PARROT" !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Late Christmas*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss took the package d'Jerry and I found, and expected to give him for Christmas, to the lady on Cedar Street, and oh, my! wasn't she glad to see it!
And no wonder - It had a valuable necklace in it - and she insisted on giving the Boss a five dollar reward —
And another dollar with which to buy something nice for Jerry and me —
Oh, Boy! What's the matter with a Christmas like that!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

. . . The New Year In . . .

The World's Week

WHAT a confused, deceived and disillusioned old year is this of which the world is now taking farewell. But it has had its brighter moments as well as its dark days. Just as the last week has had, which, interestingly, has supplied a run of news that reads like an epilogue of twelve months of history.

The gaudy ribbon of Roman conquest and the dark thread of the Hauptmann case have crossed each other on the front pages. On Monday, Mr. Anthony Eden, as Britain's new Foreign Minister, took over the basket of knots into which European affairs were snarled because the League of Nations only held the skein while old-fashioned diplomacy attempted to wind up the ball. The Lindbergh tragedy, so hard anyway to forget, pushed itself into notice again as the celebrated aviator and his family sailed into exile, hounded out of the country by penny-dreadful journalism and apprehension over the safety of their second son.

Later, as if to round out the epilogue, someone had to say one more hard thing about poor NRA. Since the Supreme Court decided the Blue Eagle was constitutionally a vulture, business, in the opinion of the University of Chicago's Professor of Finance G. V. Cox, has seen the "broadest and best sustained rise of the recovery to date."

Then, neutrality; not only the last frail refuge of an isolationist, but the next-best-thing in the eyes of many peace-loving Americans who are not sure their country can be persuaded to shoulder its part of community responsibility for world peace in the collective system. The National Peace Conference this week published a redraft of American neutrality which, if given the consideration it deserves, may make the United States' neutrality legislation more nearly rime with reason.

And to close the week, thunder on the Left—and on the Right—in the French Chamber of Deputies. An echo, ominous for Premier Laval's Cabinet, of the storm that swept the decks of British statesmanship and carried Sir Samuel Hoare overboard as the diplomatic blunder of the decade came to light.

All these human concerns—the threat of general war, arrogant crime, the developing relations of business and government—have been tempering breakfast-table dispositions throughout the larger part of this year. And those dispositions have in turn been tempering the development of human concerns. It may be that the apparent instability of both is due to mankind's tendency to seek mere facts and rely on near-facts, instead of searching deeper for the truth.

Long ago the man from whose birth we reckon the coming year as number 1936 was asked a question about truth. Bacon, with an illuminating flash of insight, has dramatized what may have been the manner of that asking: "'What is truth?' said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer." Too many people are still inclined to employ the skeptical inflection when making this inquiry, and to step on Pilate's heels making their exit. Yet for them the teachings of the man who could have answered Pilate to that potentate's profit remain available.

The examination of facts about materiality—unless supported by the profounder understanding of truth which Jesus' teachings offer—has produced too often in men and women a destructive skepticism. A doubt, moreover, that questions not only the reality of things of the spirit, but distrusts even those so-called facts on which it has fed. It is doubt and distrust that today are called "realism" in national and international affairs. In the confusion which comes of trying to piece together a welter of contradictory facts that will not fit, mere hesitancy to act looks like wisdom. On the surface a large part of the last year's news seems to record human actions that say louder than words, "There is no truth."

Yet there are few people in the Christian world who will make a similar assertion to their private selves. Where the teachings of Jesus have simply been heard, and even where not quite understood, an underlying certainty of the existence of truth deeper than outward facts has been born. And where those teachings are understood, an active reliance on it is at work leavening personal and community affairs with confidence, trust, honesty and energy. The files of a whole year's newspapers carry no facts so important as the truth Jesus taught. As in 1935, so through 1936, he who holds to that truth will not be confused, deceived or disillusioned. For he will be fitted to "prove all things."

Charting Naval Needs

AT LONDON the naval conferees are surveying the naval needs of the United States as well as other nations. In this connection it is worth noting that the recently adopted neutrality policy of the United States as applied toward Italy and Ethiopia introduces a new factor into the equation which deserves more attention than it is receiving.

Acting under the neutrality resolution the American Government has laid down an entirely new thesis in regard to its obligations to protect its nationals and their trade on the high seas. For more than 100 years the Government had undertaken to protect by force legal American trade with anyone except in case of an actual blockade.

The several pronouncements of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have revised the obligation which this undertaking placed on America's armed forces. Those pronouncements declared that any and all trade with a belligerent in time of war is at risk of the trader. In effect they have curtailed the old "freedom of the seas" doctrine and left on the navy merely the obligation to protect commerce with neutrals.

How far this curtailment extends is extremely uncertain at the moment. For one thing the present neutrality resolution expires in February. Failure of Congress to enact a new measure would restore the old status. "Another cogent point is suggested by the fate of American commerce with European neutral powers during the early years of the World War. The Allies succeeding in controlling all American exports to Holland and the Scandinavian countries on the theory that such trade might be intended for transshipment to Germany. The United States never formally renounced the position it took toward the allied restrictions and today still insists in theory on the "freedom of the seas" even in war time so far as trade between neutrals is concerned.

It is obvious from that experience that fully as much naval power might be necessary to maintain neutral rights in such trade as would be necessary to protect trade with a belligerent—provided of course that the United States was actually prepared to defend its contention by force.

The navy measures its needs in terms of sufficient strength to implement national policy, defend American territory and protect American commerce. There is considerable disagreement as to just how large a fleet is required to fulfill these duties. But it is plain that the new neutrality policy removes possible responsibility for keeping trade lanes open to belligerents. And so far as precedent is concerned, the United States did not in fact attempt during the World War to force trade through a blockade to neutrals in the war zone. To this extent it would appear that American naval needs whatever they may be, are by so much reduced from what they once were.

Merriment and Murder

"THIS distinguished whisky adds a touch of soul-warming joviality to any occasion," blithely announced one of a flood of pre-Christmas advertisements expressing similar cheerful sentiments. "Make your Christmas merrier," was the general refrain chorused in the 1935 holiday liquor advertising which brought rich revenue to the majority of American newspapers and periodicals.

Of course there is another side to the picture. In how many homes did the false conviviality induced by intoxicants end in drunkenness, terrifying children and bringing festivity to a sudden stop? Consider the family Christmas reunion dinner of a family in Haverford, Penna., which was changed in an instant from jollity to tragedy when the mother was shot and killed at table. She was the seventy-year-old housekeeper at Haverford College and the murderer was an employee in the college kitchen who had been discharged for drinking.

A speaker at a wine and liquor convention in Chicago declared, "We should be proud of our industry. . . . Train your publicity to catch the eye and develop the interest of the younger generation." How well the "trade" succeeds in developing the interest and promoting a "merrier Christmas" is attested in many tragedies less spectacular than that at Haverford.

But then, as another speaker at the Chicago liquor convention said: "Nothing counts like making a profit."

Out, Toppers!

CAREFUL observers of the social situation are agreed that a new campaign for popularizing the top hat is imminent. Hitherto, association with fashionable weddings has given the high hat a rather aristocratic reputation. It is often forgotten that it is a democratic and even proletarian garment.

Of all the things men wear, it is perhaps the only one that can make so proud a claim. Practically all the others are of aristocratic lineage. The bow on the left hand side of the felt hat, for example, is a relic of the buckle that used to secure the waving plume of the high-born Cavalier. One had to go a long way to get round that wise and pacific monarch, Edward VII; and the bottom waistcoat button which Englishmen generally leave undone is a memento of methods adopted by King Edward when his own waistcoat could no longer comfortably fasten. The golfer's plus fours hark back to the leg-wear of the Guards, whose trousers turn down four inches at the knee. In contrast to all this aristocracy, the humble silk hat is the modern counterpart of the high-crowned headgear of the French Revolutionaries.

Therefore, why should not the clarion cry resound, "Democrats, where are your toppers?"

A Lyrical Motorist

Book News of the Day

ABOUT ships and horses men have always written sentimentally; airplanes have their poetry, and it is vouched for on Kipling's authority that "Romance brings up the 9.15." Why, then, should motorcars alone, of all the chief forms of transport, be regarded in a cold, impersonal light? Mr. John Heygate has set out to do tardy justice to the car, and when he looks at anything propelled by the internal combustion engine, he is never far from the lyric mood. (MOTOR TRAMP, by John Heygate; London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.).

So keen are his enthusiasm and affection that he cannot bear to buy a car in the ordinary way from some commercial middleman; he must get his model from the works itself, thus at the same time satisfying his aesthetic ideals and saving the delivery charges.

Not all motorists share his poetical enthusiasm, but there will be few to say that the book he has written out of it is not entertaining and illuminating. His travels take him over many parts of central Europe, and he has vivid experiences in Germany, the Tyrol, Czechoslovakia and Austria. He has a particularly keen eye for character, and is especially skilled in portraying it in conversation. Rightlaw, that indecisive Benedick, with whom Mr. Heygate set out on a three-weeks visit to Prussia, establishes himself with the first words he utters, and his quick parting from Mr. Heygate cannot be too much regretted; though perhaps, on second thought, prolonged acquaintance might have shown him lacking in variety. Then there is Stuck, the irrepressible and eloquent Stuck, who met Mr. Heygate on a Berlin sidewalk, and soon had him scouring toward Vienna.

Mr. Heygate is no systematic sightseer. He can pass through the most famous places without recalling apt literary quotations, and the lure of cathedrals he finds it easy to resist. At Wittenberg he has no thoughts of Hamlet, though to be sure he reminds the reader that here Martin Luther did something, but what it was he cannot remember. It was in Wittenberg that he met a car park attendant who took down the numbers of all English cars, and the addresses of their owners, because it was his ambition to receive a letter from England.

Written with a constant wit, "Motor Tramp" is unfailingly bright and amusing, but it also contains much to interest more serious readers. It throws a sharp light on the growing racial consciousness of European peoples, and their keen memories of national wrongs. It has notes, too, that are bound to be useful to those contemplating motor travels of their own, for example, in the accounts it gives of the German road system, with its peculiar alternations of magnificent racing tracks and narrow country lanes. But the book would have had its value greatly increased had it been provided with a map.

H. H.

"I'd Like to Make It Safer to Live In"

We Are Presented—

AUTOMOBILES, displaying the flags of three countries, were to start promptly at 9:30 a. m.—an Imperial Audience, like a train, being on a strict schedule. For once we American wives assembled in the lobby ahead of time. Thoughts of what to wear had occupied us half the night, and there we were, clad in what we hoped would pass for the demanded formal afternoon attire. The gentlemen of the press—our husbands—came looking very much like gentlemen in morning coats and cutaways. Our Japanese hosts were being, as usual, solicitous of our welfare. And the Japanese ladies, who generally had time to take long cat naps while waiting for the American press party to assemble, scurried up at the last minute. Warned only twenty minutes before that they could come along, too, it had been a rush. Fortunately, the affair didn't call for evening kimonos, for tying the obis for those takes the best part of an hour.

Sedately we got into the waiting cars and started off on the dot. Through the streets of the new capital of Hsinking. Past the droshkies, the occupants of which sat with sleeve over face to keep away the dust that floats constantly in the air. Between sparse rows of saplings, brought from faraway forests to give the touch of natural beauty the Japanese must have wherever they go. To arrive, finally, at the Palace of Emperor Kang-Te—he who is also Henry Pu Yi.

* * *

Through a barren courtyard—it was then late autumn in "Manchoukuo"—into a sparsely decorated antechamber went the American Press Party. Divested of outer wraps and inaudibly extolling the virtues of central heating, we sat upright in a silence which grew tenser as the moments passed. That former companion—Informality—who had cheerfully bridged the missing of trains, the changing of plans at the last minute, and even the giving of speeches, slunk into an unoccupied corner. The ladies were not to sit on the arms of chairs. The gentlemen gave over their chairs and stood up. The gentlemen must not look out the windows. So they gazed at the ladies. Informality, in his corner, shivered with damp and desolation.

A discussion broke out. Should we ascend the stairs in ones or twos? Should we be received in rows of seven, or how many? Everyone had an opinion. Everyone expressed it. And at the same time. The representative from the Tokyo Foreign Office—the rule against the presentation of local residents being relaxed in our honor—spoke quietly, calmly, satisfactorily.

Soon after we mounted the plain, narrow staircase—the Palace, you know, being the former building which housed the Salt Commissioner. We entered the audience chamber. There was a rug on a low square platform, an unornate throne chair, a screen, a huge cloisonné jar which was one mass of lovely glowing color, and an enormous glass chandelier which was suspended directly over the platform. Discussion broke out anew. Should there be only Americans in the front row? Should the Japanese gentleman already there remain there? The matter was again settled—calmly, quietly, satisfactorily. The American chairman was to stand in a row before the front row—all-by-himself.

* * *

The big moment came. Accompanied by four staff officers, His Imperial Majesty entered from the door at the left, mounted the platform, saluted. We bowed.

His Imperial Majesty delivered a short speech of welcome, to Manchoukuo. His slight figure was clad in simple uniform. His round bone-rim spectacles, his full lips, gave his face a childlike look.

Our Manchurian interpreter, clad in short blue jacket over long black robe, translated the speech into English, stuttering a bit with the overwhelmingness of the occasion.

Our American chairman made suitable response. This, in turn, was translated for the benefit of one whom court etiquette denies at such affairs the use of a language learned from an English tutor.

His Imperial Majesty saluted and retired with his retinue.

We bowed.

The audience was over. The tension broke. The privileged gathered up wraps and trooped outdoors to be photographed.

Only informality lingered behind in his damp corner. "I wonder," he mused, growing warmer at the thought, "if I hadn't better stay here—with little Pu Yi?"

C. B. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Tribute to Friendship

By Frank L. Perrin

AS WE travel along the way, we set, here and there, the irregularly distanced mental markers which recall with gratitude the unfading friendships formed on the line of march. When we recall these, and as we pause to dedicate a new niche, we are reminded that by our own choosing alone we might not have been the sharers in such rare friendships, and the gainers by such inspiring contacts as have come to us. In that wise economy which shapes our course and directs our ends there is, we are more and more persuaded, an inexhaustible abundance of true friendships and continuing grateful memories.

We learn, as the years rotate and seem to come and go, that fidelity and understanding are the indispensable and chief ingredients of true and lasting friendship. Without these both in unstinted quantity and quality, the bond is never formed. With these, neither adversity, untruth, nor any of the troublesome and persistent deceptions which so often trouble us can destroy or distort the structure set up in consciousness.

* * *

As we ponder the mystery of human existence, its joys, its sorrows, its happy fulfillments and its seeming discouragements, we must be conscious of and thoughtfully grateful for the continuing and imperishable influences which the memory of the friends we have known and those who remain have in shaping our course and in determining, to a large extent, the measure of our own usefulness in true service. Someone, probably quite wisely, has declared that every person, no matter what his place, position or status, is influenced in some degree, consciously or unconsciously, by those he meets, by chance or otherwise, in his daily or hourly contacts with those about him or those he meets even casually upon the street.

It may be agreed, I think, that this is a theory which might be established only with difficulty. But who can, with finality or convincingly, prescribe or limit the influence of human thought, human kindness, or human hatred? It is, whatever may be the varying answers to the question, a better and happier belief to realize that only good has power, and that this is persuasive and finally dominant. This, if one is wise and discerning, is the only measure or test of true friendship. That is the basis upon which undying friendship rests, and it supplies both the motive and the silent wings upon which good, as we realize and appreciate it, survives to influence us in our hours of silent and grateful meditation.

Beyond the veil which separates the mundane from that which appears to lie undisclosed and unfathomed, there can be nothing, we have faith to believe, which will tend, even in the slightest degree, to dissipate or attenuate the influences which have hallowed and glorified the friendships we have learned to cherish.

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As we become experienced in appraising and estimating face values as contrasted to actual or potential values, we reach the conclusion, soon or late, that true and tried friendships constitute our most desirable earthly possessions. And yet how carelessly, in years past, have we regarded these! Along the road are half-finished structures which might have been made the storehouses of rich treasures. Unintentional neglect to water and enrich the earth in which understanding friendships grow and should thrive has left its telltale mark in the arid and desert places which we would gladly forget.

We stand, at times, as we lay flowers and place wreaths upon the shadowless emptiness of that which would make us believe that we have suffered great loss, and wonder, perhaps, why hope should desert us and why we should be thus tried and weighed in the balance. It is then that we recall and reclaim that which cannot, actually, be taken from us. The friendship that was, still is.

All of us have the talent which is the used or unused, the bright or the tarnished inheritance of all the children of men. It is the gift of grace which makes us capable of reflecting kindness and patient consideration in our contacts, day by day, with those about us. And what a glorious and generous gift it is!

These are what we may give. Of these we, as cheerful benefactors, can, meanwhile, receive of the very bounty of friendship which we dispense.

As we pause, sometimes weary by the wayside, we count our magnified losses as far outbalancing our blessings. Let us not forget that a blessing once bestowed, a thought which reflects true friendship once expressed, can never, in the economy of life, be lost.

The Wide Horizon

Miners Make the Music

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

IN ENGLAND coal plays a big part in our lives. We still burn a lot of it in open grates.

Thus we are more "coal conscious" than we might be if we trusted altogether to central heating, electric stoves or gas fires. And when there is a prospect of a coal strike we feel directly interested in it.

There has been not exactly a prospect but a possibility of a coal strike for some weeks past. As I noted in my last diary Mr. Baldwin "may find himself once more at grips with the very problem that discredited, and ended by wrecking, his Conservative Administration in 1927 and 1929." The coal miners are asking for a rise of two shillings a day in their wages, and for a national agreement, as distinguished from district agreement, between their federation and the association of coal owners.

It is a curious fact that though a strike usually means an increase in the price of coal, the sympathies of the public are invariably with the miners. This is probably because, as Mr. J. L. Garvin wrote some years ago, "No responsible body of men has ever seemed more lacking in the human touch (than the coal owners) or more insensible to the truth that the tone makes the music."

The present coal crisis is no exception to the general rule. The mine owners have all sorts of financial and economic arguments to prove that "there is not enough money in the industry" to pay for the rise which the miners ask. The public feel that, if this is true, the coal owners ought to put all their cards on the table, meet the men in a friendly spirit and make the whole thing plain.

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Hitherto the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, has held aloof from the dispute. Perhaps he remembers how badly he burned his fingers with coal in 1925-26. Then he suddenly granted a state subsidy in aid of miners' wages pending a report into the condition of the mining industry which a Royal Commission under Sir Herbert Samuel was instructed to carry through. The demand for the Samuel report was so keen that, when it was ready, the Stationery Office could not print it fast enough. It opposed the nationalization of the mines but recommended that the state should acquire the ownership of royalties on the coal, and of the mineral itself, either by purchase or by a declaration of state ownership in the case of coal beds not yet proved to exist or lying at too deep a level to be easily worked.

Then Mr. Baldwin blundered badly. Though £23,000,000 of public money had been spent to keep things going while the Samuel report was being prepared, he left the decision upon its recommendations entirely to the mine owners and the miners. He had a big majority in Parliament and, with the report as a lever, he could have pried the coal owners out of the mud in which they stubbornly stuck, and could have forced a settlement. But in April, 1926, the owners and the men, left to themselves, bickered and quarreled, and on May 1 the owners practically, though not technically, locked the men out. The general strike followed.

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When, at long last, the struggle ended in the capitulation of the miners from exhaustion toward the end of 1926, the total cost to the country was not far short of £500,000,000.

From that moment the Baldwin Administration went downhill and merited the disaster which befell it in the General Election of May, 1929. Under the Labor Government which succeeded it the miners were still too exhausted, and the coal industry was too hard hit by the universal economic crisis, for any renewal of the dispute to be feasible. The industry itself underwent considerable change. Mechanization tended to reduce the numbers employed, and processes for the conversion of raw coal into fuel oil, and for the recovery of by-products, linked the actual work of the miners with a wide range of chemical and other enterprises.

Thus there is some strength in the argument that the whole position now needs to be reviewed from a new angle. Whatever the angle may be, there will remain one feature of the problem which, unless my own experience of it be altogether misleading, must be dealt with before any real improvement can take place. This feature is distrust. Not without reason the miners are convinced that they have not been and are not getting a square deal from the mine owners. In certain English pits with which I am acquainted the men's distrust has been removed by putting their representatives in a position to know exactly what is done with every ton of coal that is raised and thus to be sure that they are not the victims of trickery either in the mine itself or in selling coal to the public.

But these pits are exceptions. The mine owners, as a body, have shown no readiness to take the men into their confidence and to treat them as partners in a joint concern. Until they do this, either voluntarily or under legal compulsion, there will be no satisfactory or lasting settlement. Mr. Baldwin may yet have to take his courage with both hands and to act more resolutely than he acted some 10 years ago if his present Administration is to escape the discredit that hastened the downfall of his former Administration in 1929.